



Setback for the 'dream ticket' at opening of party conference

Defence row shadow over Kinnock win

● Left-wing spokesmen responded by saying they would launch a new challenge to Mr Kinnock next year
● The left inflicted an immediate defeat on the leadership when the party's ruling body voted against it on defence

● Mr Neil Kinnock took 88.6 per cent of the vote and Mr Roy Hattersley 66.8 to win Labour's leadership election
● Mr Kinnock's aides claimed the victory gave them a mandate to carry out the policy review programme

By Robin Oakley and Philip Webster

Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley — the so-called "dream ticket" — yesterday demolished the challenge from Mr Tony Benn for the Labour leadership and of Mr John Prescott and Mr Eric Heffer for the deputy's job.

Mr Kinnock's aides immediately hailed their resounding victory after the eight-month battle as one that had marginalized the hard left and given the party leadership a mandate for the policy review programme.

Mr Kinnock embarked on that programme to modernize the party's appeal and make it more voter-friendly.

Mr Kinnock overhauled Mr Benn's challenge, taking 88.6 per cent of the vote to a

mere 11.4 per cent for the Chesterfield left winger. It makes it likely that if the left does succeed in mounting another challenge to Mr Kinnock in this parliament it is likely to do so behind another figurehead.

In the contest for the deputy leadership Mr Hattersley took 66.8 per cent of the vote in the electoral college (made up of 40 per cent trades unions, 30 per cent each constituency parties and MPs). Mr Prescott won 23.7 per cent support and the Campaign Group veteran Mr Heffer 9.5 per cent.

In the 1983 contest for the deputy leadership Mr Hattersley took 67 per cent of the

vote to 27.8 per cent for Mr Michael Meacher. In the 1981 contest Mr Denis Healey took 50.4 per cent to the 49.6 per cent for Mr Benn.

Significantly, Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley did much better in the constituency section in constituencies which conducted ballots of their members.

The Benn-Heffer challenge turned the leadership election into a public test of Mr Kinnock's efforts to modernize his party.

The conference this week will be dominated by debates on the reports of the policy review bodies which Mr Benn derided as a "massive backward leap for the party".

Though the plans have effectively been held back for six months or so Mr Kinnock can now claim a renewed mandate to press ahead with his reforms.

But there was immediate confirmation as the conference got under way last night that Mr Kinnock cannot count on a smooth ride on several key issues relating to the review.

After the national executive committee met to draw up its position on resolutions, it appeared likely that the party would face both ways on the issue of nuclear defence after its debate on Thursday.

There was confusion and embarrassment when the executive — against the wishes of the leadership — passed by one vote a motion calling on the party to work for the dissolution of Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

Left wing spokesmen responded to the election result last night by saying that this was only the beginning of a fight to preserve socialism within the party.

They are threatening to mount a new challenge against the leadership next year, despite rule changes due to be considered at the conference today.

These are designed to end ill-supported challenges and what Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the transport workers' union, yesterday called the "annual circus" of contests.

The changes proposed will require the backing of 20 per cent of Labour MPs in future to trigger a leadership contest rather than the 5 per cent needed at present.

Yesterday's contest was a battle which Mr Kinnock and his deputy had to win, and win convincingly. The Labour leader had staked his credibility on Mr Hattersley's re-election as well as his own and made it clear that he could not work with Mr Prescott as his deputy.

Had Mr Hattersley lost, or merely squeaked through, it would have been a formidable blow to Mr Kinnock's authority when he is already suffering badly in the polls.

Though Mr Kinnock's defeat on the executive yesterday was greeted as a victory by the far left, leadership sources were later passing it off as a "cock-up".

Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley added up on the losing side by backing party officials in their view that the motion calling for the elimination of military alliances should be shelved.

But of more importance was the possibility of the conference voting on Thursday for a unilateralist defence policy, as well as another advocating "unilateral, bilateral and multilateral" disarmament.

As reported in *The Times* on Saturday union leaders and senior party officials were involved in the formulation of the latter motion.

It will enable the defence review in the second phase of its work to go ahead with examining ways of giving up Britain's nuclear weapons as part of a reciprocal deal with the Soviet Union.



Dream result for the dream ticket: Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnock celebrating yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Series of breaks aided MI5 on Rock

From Tony Dawe Gibraltar

An unprecedented "series of breaks" helped MI5 to keep ahead of the IRA's plan to explode a huge bomb in Gibraltar, the Governor of the colony admitted yesterday.

In his first full interview about the SAS operation in Gibraltar, Sir Peter Terry told *The Times* that the intelligence services were briefed about the IRA bomb plot, but did not know exactly when the terrorists would enter Gibraltar.

He said they were surprised when the IRA gang was spotted on the Rock on Sunday, March 6. He added that the terrorists' actions made people controlling the operation 100 per cent certain that a bomb had been planted.

He also disclosed that "a deliberate decision" was taken to delay evacuating the area around the suspected car bomb "to avoid alerting the terrorists that we were on to them".

An inquest jury ruled on Friday night that the SAS soldiers were justified in shooting the terrorists.



Sir Peter Terry: Sighting of terrorists came as surprise.

Gorbachov deals body blow to KGB power

From A Correspondent, Moscow

President Gorbachov has turned on the KGB, which played an important role in his ascent to power three years ago, by stripping the once-dreaded secret police organization of direct representation within the ruling Politburo.

Western diplomats believe that Mr Gorbachov not only used the weekend's Kremlin shake-up to oust opponents on the Politburo but also to rein in the KGB by dramatically cutting its political influence.

The purge removed four "dinosaurs" of the Brezhnev era from the Politburo and put the Soviet leader's chief power rival, Mr Yegor Ligachov, out to pasture by stripping him of the key ideology portfolio in exchange for agriculture.

The move was greeted with cautious optimism by dissidents in Moscow and Leningrad.

The Democratic Union, founded last May as an opposition political party to unify dissident and special interests movements in 14 Soviet cities, met yesterday near Moscow to discuss the changes.

"We think that initially this is encouraging. It shows that Gorbachov is in a position to implement more reform if he so wants. Those people that are out were obstacles to reform. Now we must see if he

will address the real issues — more democracy, more freedom of expression," a spokesman said.

The Soviet media reported the changes without comment but Moscowites were buzzing with the news. Diplomats, however, were impressed with Mr Gorbachov's out-maneuvring of the KGB.

During Friday's emergency Central Committee plenum, he stripped the long-time KGB chief, Mr Viktor Chebrikov of control. On Saturday

Tatlin (Reuter) — Mr Heinz Valk, a leader of the Estonian Artists' Union, pleaded for the Baltic republic's self-determination at the founding congress yesterday of the Estonian Popular Front. "The Kremlin must hear what our nation believes," he said.

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during the Supreme Soviet session, called to confirm Mr Gorbachov as President and to rubber-stamp the personnel changes, he handed control to a technocratic lawyer.

While Mr Chebrikov remains as a full voting member of the Politburo, control of the KGB moves to his deputy, Colonel-General Vladimir

Kryuchkov, aged 64, a 20-year veteran of the KGB who is thought to have little political influence and no aspirations. He has been one of nine deputy chairmen of the organization since 1978.

The KGB now slips below the military establishment in political clout.

Ironically it was Mr Gorbachov who promoted Mr Chebrikov, who has headed the KGB since 1982, to full Politburo membership. Diplomats and government sources have said they believe it was the support of the KGB that won Mr Gorbachov the power struggle after the death of Chernenko in 1985.

The first signs that the Gorbachov-KGB honeymoon was over came in January 1987, when Mr Chebrikov, in an editorial in *Pravda*, admitted abuses of power by KGB officers. Articles appeared in the press this year calling for a law on national security which would codify the KGB's role, making it responsible to the elected government apparatus. By assuming the presidency and becoming head of government, Mr Gorbachov will, once the law on state security is rubber-stamped, have control over the KGB apparatus.

The tone of controversy in the Games continued to the end with an American boxing coach suggesting a Korean may have corrupted the officials of a bout in which the US light middleweight was inexplicably judged the loser.

Disputes were forgotten in the closing ceremony in which Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, declared the Games closed and called upon the youth of all countries to assemble in Barcelona in four years' time. The Olympics

Games end with flourish of flags

From John Goodbody Seoul

The biggest and most spectacular of the celebrations of the 24th Olympic Games ended in a battery of fireworks yesterday after a closing ceremony that combined Korean folk tradition, customary ritual and technology.

The ceremony in the stadium beside the Han river began in lighthearted chaos with competitors from 160 nations cavorting about the 70,000 seat stadium as they entered in mixed ranks.

Malcolm Cooper, who retained his three-position Olympic shooting title, one of Britain's five gold medals in these Games, was the official bearer of the Union Jack.

And many others carried individual flags and they waved these and hats and flowers to the crowds who

The Soviet Union and the United States are ready in principle to allow the testing of each other's athletes for drugs. The tests could take place at any time. A seven-member panel, which includes Ed Moses and Sergei Bubka, will meet in Moscow next month to discuss details of the plan.

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cheered not only out of delight but also out of relief that for the first time for 24 years the quadrennial Games had been celebrated without violence or a serious boycott.

The threats from students to disrupt the final event, the marathon, never materialised as nearly 40,000 officials and police manned the 26-mile route round the city. Gelindo Bordin, of Italy, was first in the race, run in over 70°F, ahead of Douglas Wakihiri of Kenya.

In the final medals table based on the 237 events, the Soviet Union finished with 55 golds. East Germany, for the first time, beat the United States for second place with 37 gold medals. Britain was 12th, after failing to win a title in athletics for only the second time in 36 years.

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● Jobs for the 1990s: a new series on the future of employment starts today with a look at the dramatic changes in the world of accountancy. Page 14

WIN £246,000
Portfolio
PLUS
Accumulator
● Two people shared Saturday's £8,000 weekly prize (see page 3). The Portfolio Accumulator rises to £246,000.
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INSIDE
Westland sale
GKN, the engineering group which makes armoured vehicles, is likely to buy a 15 per cent stake in the Westland helicopter group from Fiat. Page 25

Prost wins
Alain Prost, of France, driving a McLaren, won the Spanish Grand Prix, beating off the challenge of Britain's Nigel Mansell. Page 39

Italy's Arc
Tony Bin, ridden by John Reid, beat the English-trained favourite Mitto to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe for Italy. Page 36

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Bar monopoly faces new scrutiny

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar's restrictive practices and the present system for compensating victims of disasters and medical accidents are both expected to come under new scrutiny in the wake of the Bar conference which ended yesterday.

At the two-day conference at the Temple and the Royal Courts of Justice in London, which was attended by some 400 barristers and judges, Lord

Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, raised the question of the Bar's monopoly of work in the higher courts. He urged it, at a time of specialization in the law, to

examine the range of work currently its sole preserve. The Government has not yet responded to the Marre

committee on the future of the legal profession which recommended crown court rights for solicitors; and some took Lord Mackay's carefully-worded comments as a hint that the Bar's monopoly in the crown court may not still be justified.

On the issue of compensation for victims of accidents and disasters, there was strong backing for new machinery to deal with claims.

Eagle-eyed captain saves drowning fishermen

By Patrick O'Hanlon

Two Cornish fishermen, plucked from the sea seven hours after their boat went down off Land's End, were yesterday owing their lives to a "million to one chance" and the keen eye of the captain of a passing ship.

Mr Fred Steel, the skipper, and his crewman, Mr Gregory Left, both aged 38, recovering in Trefuske Hospital, Cornwall, from hypothermia and exhaustion, said they were convinced that they were going to die.

Their ordeal began at 2 am yesterday when their 60ft boat, *Semper Paratus*, went down in strong winds 20 miles south of Gwennap Head.



The pair grabbed their life jackets before leaping into choppy and freezing seas. The boat sank within

minutes leaving no time to send a distress call. Seven hours later, close to exhaustion, and only one mile from land, they were seen by a German container vessel, the *Jan Becker*, en route from Rotterdam to Waterford in

the Irish Republic. They had been swept along by southerly force four winds.

Herr Gunter Feicks, the captain of the German vessel, had ordered a course closer to the coast than usual and was on the bridge when he saw something floating in the distant swell. He diverted his ship to investigate and found the Cornish men almost unconscious in the water.

A lifeboat was launched and a mayday broadcast. Within minutes they were winched to safety by a Sea King helicopter from the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdroe.

"It was pure luck we spotted them",

Captain Feicks said from his ship last night. "I was looking through my glasses and my eyes were attracted to something that shouldn't have been there. It was the two fishermen."

"They were both overcome and very glad to be picked up. In those busy shipping lanes it would have been difficult to pick them up even if we had been alerted."

"You don't expect to see that sort of thing on a quiet Sunday morning". Mr Steel, from Penzance, and Mr Left, from Newlyn, were yesterday in a stable condition. They said they did not think they would last more than an hour in the water; but, when dawn came up and they were alive, they realized they had a chance.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Poisoned water scapegoat claim

Mr John Lewis, the water authority worker dismissed over the accidental poisoning of mains supplies in Camelford in Cornwall, will claim today that he was used as a scapegoat to defuse public anger.

Mr Lewis lost his job as district manager after an official investigation by the South-West Water Authority found that lax management was to blame for 20 tons of acid solution being dumped into one of its tanks.

Thousands of families suffered skin rashes, diarrhoea, ulcers and sore throats after drinking water they had been assured by the authority was safe; and 30,000 fish were killed.

At his appeal against dismissal, Mr Lewis is expected to allege that when the exact cause of the poisoning was found a press release he helped write was suppressed.

No one was available for comment at the authority, which will contest any charge that Mr Lewis had been unfairly treated.

Poisoning treatment

Compression chambers used by sea divers to avoid the "bends" should be more widely considered to treat people with carbon monoxide poisoning, a Consumers' Association publication says today. Carbon monoxide causes more than 1,000 deaths a year in Britain and is the main cause of poisoning in children. Treatment with hyperbaric oxygen in a compression chamber reduces long-term mental problems, suffered by up to 40 per cent of survivors of such poisonings, according to the *Drugs and Therapeutics Bulletin*.

NHS money-spinners

Hospitals are helping to raise an extra £20 million for the health service this year through projects such as renting out mortuary space, selling baby photographs and installing condom-vending machines, according to a report by the National Association of Health Authorities. More than 800 schemes are listed.

Income Generation In The NHS: Index Of Schemes (Second Edition) NAHA, Garth House, 47 Edgiston Park Road, Birmingham, B15 2RS, (£15 for NAHA members, £25 for non-members).

Airline smoking ban

British Airways yesterday announced plans to ban smoking on domestic flights from October 30. The airline decided on the move after market research and trials showed strong support among passengers. But British Airways, which carries five million passengers on domestic flights each year, has no plans to extend the ban to international routes.

Magical reunion

Uri Geller, who has for years been in conflict with members of the Magic Circle who say his spoon-bending is mere trickery, received a standing ovation when he spoke at the International Brotherhood of Magicians' Conference in Brighton, at the weekend. He decided to attend after meeting Paul Daniels at a friend's birthday party.

Welsh homes protest

The Welsh extremist group Meibion Glyndwr (Sons of Glyndwr) yesterday said it planted eight incendiary bombs in English estate agencies over the weekend. Two exploded at offices at Telford, Shropshire, and another was defused. A fourth, at an estate agency at Neston, Merseyside, started a small fire. Other devices were found at offices in Cheshire, Bristol, Worcester and Gloucestershire. No one was injured. The attacks were in protest against English families buying second homes in Wales.

Researchers criticize effect of closed shop

Unions 'reduce company profits'

By Tim Jones
Employment Affairs Correspondent

British unions appear to reduce company profits and productivity and there is a relationship between low levels of unionization and fast employment growth, according to the Employment Institute.

It says in a report today that unless unions change, they will appear to be increasingly anachronistic. The authors say unions may retard job generation although they clearly can not be considered the sole cause of the sharp rise in unemployment in the early 1980s.

Three former prime ministers, Lord Callaghan of Cardiff, Lord Wilson of Rievaulx and Mr Edward Heath, are patrons of the institute, an independent research group on employment affairs.

The report says the operation of

closed shops seems particularly detrimental to the performance of a company, although their significance is on the decline. Closed shops raise pay on average by about 10 per cent and a few pre-entry closed shops by more than 25 per cent.

Dr John Philpott, acting director of the institute, said: "The report should provide considerable food for thought at Blackpool, even though some may find its contents unpalatable."

"It is essential that the Labour movement be positive and forward thinking on the subject of union reform. This will no doubt require a recognition of the need for greater co-operation with management to improve productivity in the hope that competing pay and profit objectives can be reconciled without detrimental effect upon employment."

Dr Philpott added: "Those who long for a return - post-Thatcher - to

'union business as usual' on the shop floor display a degree of naivety matched only by those in the present government who wish to remove union influence from as many public bodies as possible."

He said the Government needed to learn that union participation on such matters as training and industrial development was a necessary ingredient for economic and social progress.

The report's authors, Dr David Blanchflower, of Surrey University, and Dr Andrew Oswald, of the London School of Economics, point out that unions reduce wage inequality within the workforce and raise the relative wages of women compared with men.

Mr John Ellis, leader of Britain's biggest Civil Service union, will tomorrow tell the TUC that the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications, and Plumbing Union should

be invited to take part in the trade union campaign in support of the dismissed trade unionists at GCHQ, the Cheltenham communications centre (Roland Rudd writes).

Civil Servants throughout the country will today begin planning to take further action disrupting Department of Employment, Department of Health and Social Security offices.

Their action comes after the Government's decision to dismiss or transfer the last 18 trade unionists at GCHQ unless they renounced their membership by October 14.

The three general secretaries of the unions representing the Cheltenham members, Mr Ellis of the Civil and Public Services Association, Mr Leslie Christie, National Union of Civil and Public Servants, and Mr Bill McCall, Institution of Professional Civil Servants, will tomorrow ask the TUC to call a one-day national strike.

Tebbit accuses Young on poll tours 'fiasco'

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, former chairman of the Conservative Party, has accused Lord Young of Graffham of failing to organize the Prime Minister's nationwide tours during the last general election.

He says Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was responsible for the "near disaster" of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's tours which almost "threatened" the 1987 election campaign.

Mr Tebbit's allegations are made in his autobiography *Upwardly Mobile*, to be published next week on the eve of the Conservative conference in Brighton.

The book makes clear the animosity that Mr Tebbit feels towards Lord Young and his role during the campaign. It was marked by clashes within Conservative Central Office between Saatchi and Saatchi, the party's official advertising agency, and other advisers close to Lord Young.

Mr Tebbit says that although he invited Lord Young to help in the campaign, "he knew very little about elections and had never stood for one; nor had he worked for the party in a local association."

"However, he has always been a persuasive, indeed compulsive, talker to the Press, and I asked him to take on the top-level Fleet Street briefings for editors, as well as the organization and management of the Prime Minister's own programme of country-wide tours."

Mr Tebbit adds: "Fortunately, David proved to be very good at talking to editors as the Prime Minister's tours became a near disaster."

"The themes I set out were abandoned and day after day the press corps who accompanied her were left wondering whether there was a plan, quite unable to see how the Prime Minister's personal campaign was supposed to lock into the masterplan."

"Industrial visits were made to areas on holiday for Wakes Weeks, to factories empty of workers. Hasty replanning led to frantic travelling which confused the media and exhausted the Prime Minister."

Mr Tebbit adds: "Not only was this bad for our public relations but it undermined the Prime Minister's confidence."

Rescued from the deep



Mr Gregory Lett (wrapped in blanket) is helped to a waiting ambulance after being rescued from the sea off Cornwall yesterday. Mr Lett and his fellow fisherman, Mr Fred Steel, spent seven hours in the water after their trawler went down. They were convinced they were going to die until they were spotted by the captain of a passing ship. They were winched to safety by a naval helicopter crew and taken to hospital suffering from hypothermia.

Pollution control gets top priority

By Richard Ford
Political Correspondent

Environment ministers have seized on the Prime Minister's apparent conversion to the cause of green issues to press for early legislation to update Britain's anti-pollution laws.

The Department of the Environment is to treat decisions on a range of green issues as a priority to try and convince the public that the Government is taking the matter seriously.

Ministers are carrying out a consultation exercise on providing a new statutory framework for an integrated pollution control system.

Mrs Virginia Bottomley, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday the Government would bring forward a consultative document in the next session of Parliament. "It will really identify the areas for legislation particularly integrated pollution control, so we can look at water, land and air under the same inspectorate."

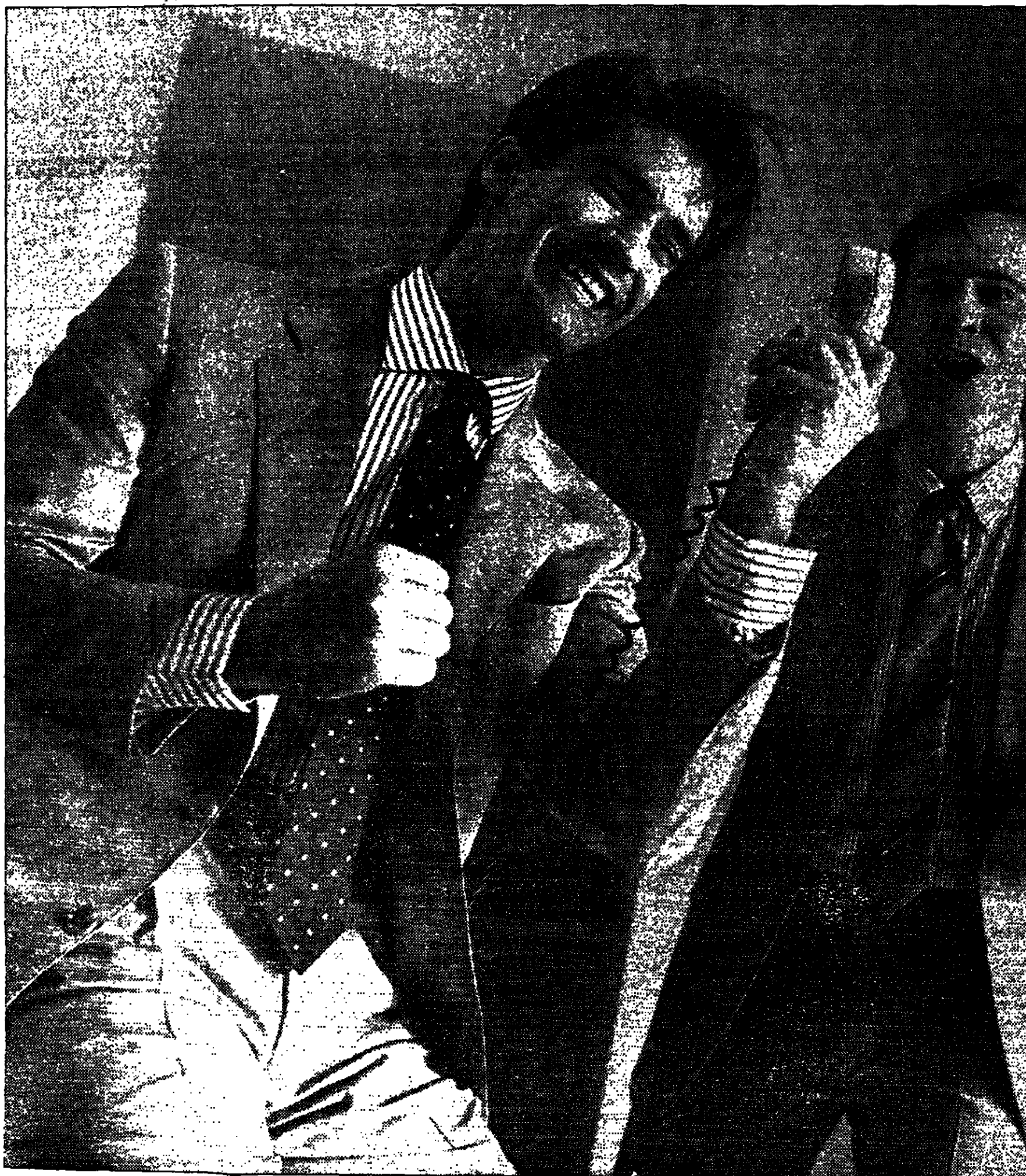
A Bill could include plans for a shake-up of procedures for controlling toxic waste, increasing the power of the pollution inspectorate and giving greater control over emissions from premises which are exempt from existing regulations.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, welcomed Mrs Thatcher's speech last week in which she said protecting the balance of nature was one of the great challenges of the rest of the century and signalled a shift in Conservative thinking on green issues.

Her speech indicated that she recognizes the political implications for the Conservative party as environmental concerns become more fashionable among the electorate. She has moved swiftly to protect her party as Mr Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Democrats, makes the green vote one of his key priorities and Labour gives greater attention to environmental issues.

Nuclear test, page 6

HE'S NOT
IN THE
STATES.



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"Hi Nigel."

"Did the board reach a conclusion?"

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Rebel teachers face losing their jobs for opposing new exam

By Douglas Brown, Education Reporter

A group of East Sussex teachers who entered their pupils for Scottish examinations because of misgivings about the GCSE could lose their jobs this week.

Mr Christopher McGovern and his colleagues in the history department at Lewes Priory School, who publicly criticized "empathy" questions in the new examination, have to re-apply for their jobs under a reorganization of the school.

They expect to be asked to "declare their commitment" to GCSE at interviews with school governors. They fear that if they fail to give unequivocal answers they will not be re-appointed.

One has failed to get a job at another school because of his "lack of commitment" to the new examination.

Mr McGovern, aged 38, head of the history department, yesterday said: "We expect to be asked to give what amounts to an oath of loyalty to the GCSE. That is completely unfair and unreasonable. We may have been critical of the examination but I believe that what we have done has led to improvements in the GCSE."

He said Mr Arthur Franklin had recently failed to get a job

at another school after being told his commitment to the new examination was less than total.

"I find that kind of thing frightening", Mr McGovern said.

In July, Dr Tony Freeman, Mr McGovern's deputy, faced formal disciplinary proceedings after telling a pupil to stand outside the classroom following an outbreak of bad behaviour.

"There is no doubt that we have been victimized for our stand on GCSE", Mr McGovern said.

Priory School's sixth form is being transferred to a new "tertiary college" to be housed in the former Lewes Technical College. The school's history department is to be cut from four to two and merged into a humanities department.

Under the re-organization all staff have to re-apply for their jobs in the new 11 to 16 school. If they fail they face redeployment or redundancy.

Mr McGovern said he feared other schools in East Sussex would refuse to employ him or his colleagues.

"There are many other teachers who feel like we do about GCSE. But after the sort of treatment we have suffered it is not surprising that they

are frightened to speak out", he said.

"I am facing the prospect of losing my job simply because I have tried to do the best for my pupils."

The introduction of "empathy" questions to GCSE, in which pupils are told to imagine themselves in the shoes of a character from the past, has drawn widespread criticism from historians.

Mr McGovern and his colleagues last year prepared some of their pupils for the Scottish O Grade examination which is similar to the old GCSE O Level, which was replaced this year by the GCSE.

This term they have again been holding O Grade classes for about 20 pupils.

Mr McGovern said these too were coming under attack. Last Friday they were refused access to a room which had been booked in advance.

He is risking further official displeasure by writing to Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, calling for changes in rules for the election of parent governors.

Mr McGovern calls for tougher measures to enforce rules on the way elections are conducted.

Education, page 33

Firm creates school links

By Roland Radd, Employment Affairs Reporter

Schools throughout the country could find that industry is promoted to the top of the curriculum if other companies follow Grand Metropolitan's plan to secure school governorships for its managers.

The move is being masterminded by Mr Nigel Travis, the drinks, foods and retailing group's management development director. He announced yesterday that Grand Metropolitan is identifying managers who could become involved in schools.

Mr Travis, who is chairman of the steering committee of

the Technical Vocational Education Initiative pilot scheme in Hillingdon, west London, said the group had launched the plan as part of its education drive to give teachers work experience and attract more youngsters into industry.

Grand Metropolitan is introducing the following measures to forge links between industry and schools:

• It is encouraging managers to become involved in schools projects, City and Guilds assessments, in the placement of students and teachers dur-

ing vacations and in supporting schools, such as Nower Hill High in Harrow, in the development of management courses.

• It is providing financial and practical support for speakers to support programmes run by the "Understanding Industry" organisation. Teachers will also be invited to in-house management training sessions.

• It is running pilot schemes to help teachers concentrate on management skills such as planning, controlling, and communicating.

Royal pearls on parade



Tender touch: Mr Sid Seymour, the pearly king of Pimlico, south London, shares a kiss with pearly princess Miss Toni Plav, aged four. They were taking part in the pearly kings and queens Harvest Festival at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday.

Mass immunization campaign

Triple vaccine for all children

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Every child in Britain should be vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella unless there is a valid medical excuse, Sir Donald Acheson, the chief medical officer at the Department of Health said yesterday.

In the biggest initiative of its kind for 20 years, the Government today launches a £600,000 campaign to eliminate the three diseases with a single-jab, combined vaccine.

If the campaign is unsuccessful, compulsory vaccination of all children before they start primary school may be considered as a last resort by health ministers.

The target of immunizing at least 90 per cent of children aged between one and two years as soon as possible means that in practical terms every child should be vaccinated unless there is a valid contra-indication, Sir Donald said.

The current national figure for measles vaccination is 71

per cent and some doctors have called for a compulsory system similar to that in the United States, in which children are not admitted to primary school without a vaccination certificate.

"The success of our new strategy depends on the enthusiastic support of doctors, nurses, health visitors and parents", Sir Donald said.

Measles could lead to pneumonia, deafness, brain damage and occasionally death. Recovery from mumps was often painful, and the condition could cause male sterility, while rubella, or German measles, in early pregnancy could cause handicaps in the baby, he said.

He acknowledged that if the new campaign failed to achieve its target, the Government might have to consider compulsory immunisation.

Sir Donald discounted a report in a Sunday newspaper that the new vaccine was in short supply.

1940 Miller novel may face obscenity case

The Director of Public Prosecutions may launch a prosecution for obscenity against a 1940 novel by Henry Miller, *Opus Pistorum*, "shows women and girls as mere sex objects", according to Christian Action Research and Education, a charity.

The book was published in Britain in 1983 and W H Allen issued a paperback edition last year. If the publisher is prosecuted, the Crown will need to show that *Opus Pistorum* has a tendency to deprave or corrupt readers.

Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

A half share in the weekly Portfolio prize of £8,000 will enable Mr Peter Hazelgrove, from Canterbury, Kent to embark on a programme of home improvements.

"I am building a new garage at the moment", he said, "so I will put the money towards that". Mr Hazelgrove, aged 47, has been playing Portfolio since it started.

The other winner was Mr Alfred McNamee, from Glasgow.

'Daddy, why are you crying?'

University fee 'threat' to parents

By Sam Kiley

Universities Reporters The decision by vice-chancellors to accept the principle that the Government should not be the only source of finance will lead to well-off parents paying their children's fees, Dr Clark Brundin, vice-chancellor of Warwick University, said.

"There are only two sources of revenue for universities: the Government and the customer", Dr Brundin said.

He had prepared a background paper on university funding for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals' conference last week in which he called for increased government funding and tax concessions for colleges.

"We are doing society a great disservice unless we make it clear that it is the responsibility of the Government to properly fund higher education."

Professor Berwick Saul, vice-chancellor of York University, agreed that it was wrong to raise cash for higher education by raising fees and getting parents to pay.

Dismissal of don prompts protest

By Our Education Reporter

University lecturers from all over Britain are expected to join a march through Hull today to protest at the first dismissal of a don protected by academic tenure.

The uncharacteristic show of militancy has been prompted by the fact that Mr Edgar Page, a philosophy lecturer aged 57, is the first academic to be dismissed from a British university for non-disciplinary reasons.

Mr Page was singled out as the oldest member of his department and dismissed as part of a cost-cutting exercise.

The Association of University Teachers, which has taken up his case, has called its members at Hull out on a one-day strike today, the start of the new academic year.

It is also ordering members throughout the country not to apply for jobs at Hull or to take part in any committees or meetings at which the university is represented.

Does fear that if Mr Page's dismissal is allowed to stand it could deal a fatal blow to the system of "tenure" under

which academics can only be dismissed for gross misconduct or incompetence.

The dismissal of Mr Page, an expert on medical ethics, from his £20,000-a-year job became effective yesterday.

Mr Page said last night that his work, at the forefront of ethical thinking on issues such as surrogate motherhood and *in vitro* fertilization had been "destroyed" by his dismissal.

"British philosophy has been criticized for years for being arid, abstract and having no relevance to the problems of society. My work has been of great relevance to very major issues which affect a great many people", he said.

The AUTE is annoyed that Hull dismissed Mr Page without waiting for the University Grants Committee to complete its national review of philosophy teaching in universities.

The union said last night: "This is all so unnecessary. If they had waited another eight weeks they would have known whether the UGC was prepared to fund Mr Page's job."

MP's daughter trapped

The daughter of a Conservative MP was in an intensive care unit last night after a car crash which left her trapped and undiscovered for six hours.

Miss Kate Howell, aged 18, daughter of Mr David Howell, MP for Guildford, underwent surgery lasting two hours. Her condition was last night said to be stable.

She had injuries to her legs, abdomen and face after her car apparently careened off a country lane. She also suffered from hypothermia as temperatures fell during the night.

Miss Howell was apparently following her boy friend's car on her way to his home at Haslemere after a dinner party

half a mile away. The boy's family searched for her in vain but did not raise the alarm until after she was found by a motorist who saw a newly-broken fence and went to investigate.

It is thought she was thrown out of the passenger door after her car hit a tree and then pinned to the ground as her car rolled over her legs. Firemen had to use a winch to lift the car off her.

Her mother, Mrs Davina Howell, said: "Kate went to a friend's house for supper. Then she set off in her car to travel just half a mile to another friend's house in the same road where she had planned to stay the night."

"Somewhere in that short distance she met with a mishap but we don't yet know how it happened... but we do know that the people she was staying with searched for her without success."

Mr Howell said: "Kate has had a tremendous shock and was very lucky to survive."

"She got lost and took a wrong turning and may have panicked before skidding off the road. The boy and his parents waited for some time but when she didn't turn up they went to see what had happened. The searched for her well into the small hours of the night but it was very foggy. They searched for five hours."

Investors offered a piece of Dallas

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Southern Cross ranch, one of the spectacular backdrops in *Dallas*, the television soap opera, is to be offered for sale next week to British investors.

The ranch, home of Clayton Farlow (played by Howard Keel) before he married Miss Ellie and moved to South Fork, really exists outside the series and is owned by the Dallas-based Ewing Oil Company. That too exists, and is the Ewing Oil of JR and others. If potential buyers are

not too confused by the mix of fact and fiction, the ranch was purpose built for bloodstock breeding, with more than 450 acres of grazing and paddocks, plus an air-conditioned stable yard.

It includes three homes, one of them the 4,400 square foot main house which has the swimming pool and spacious breakfast balcony known to millions of viewers. The price is around £2 million and the sales blurb includes the information that the State of

Texas has neither corporate nor personal income taxes.

The American Real Estate and Investment Center is offering the ranch to the European investment market in London on October 5 and 7 at the Institute of Directors, in Pall Mall.

It is part of a \$2 billion sale covering property from all over the United States. Prices range from \$25,000 for shares in development projects in California to \$100 million for major investment schemes.

All five year old Luke had said was "I'm going to be a lorry driver when I grow up."

Not normally words to move a man to tears.

But John and Helen Willett had just been told that their three energetic young sons were all suffering from Duchenne muscular dystrophy, an incurable muscle wasting disease.

In a single blow, all dreams of their future went out of the window. Leaving behind the sickening, hollow feeling that unless a cure is found, Luke, Barnaby and Tom won't grow up at all, beyond their early twenties.

What does it mean?

Duchenne is the most common and most severe form of muscular dystrophy.

In the majority of cases the gene that causes it is carried by the mother.

Though she won't develop it herself, there's a one in two chance she'll pass the disease on to her sons.

It follows a predictable course.

Matched against children of the same age, the boys are slow and tire easily.

Then, as the muscles begin to waste away, they'll need calipers to walk.

Before they're 10 years old, they'll be in wheelchairs.

How far off is a cure?

In October 1986 scientists identified the gene that carries Duchenne

Muscular Dystrophy. Such recent scientific discoveries have meant that research into the disease is now much further ahead than anyone ever dared hope.

And every day the Willetts' dream of a miracle comes a little closer. John has become Vice-Chairman of his local branch of the Muscular Dystrophy Group, a nationwide voluntary organisation that raises funds for research into the dystrophies that affect both children and adults.

Some of the money goes to help those affected by the disease, but by far the lion's share goes into finding the one thing that everyone is hoping for, a cure.

Muscular Dystrophy Week: Oct. 15-22.

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LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE BLACKPOOL

Kinnock demand for 'strategy of investment'

The ability of the Government to run up the balance of payments deficit the country now faced demonstrated "stupidity in the genius class", Mr Neil Kinnock, speaking as chairman of the party, said when he opened the conference in Blackpool last night.

The latest monthly deficit, £1.3 billion instead of the predicted £2.1 billion, was heralded in some quarters as a cause for celebration. It almost had Mr Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, doing a lap of honour.

The country now faced a annual deficit of £12 billion, as opposed to the £4 billion predicted at the time of the Budget and which Mr Lawson had said could be easily managed.

"If Lawson were Christopher Columbus he would have missed America", the Labour leader commented.

The inadequacy and incompetence of the policies contrived at the time of the Budget were being shown now by the payments deficit. Now the Government was making the ordinary people pay the price. What was Mr Lawson's response? It was to impose on home-owners, businesses and industries the highest interest rates in any industrialized country.

Mr Lawson said that was necessary to keep inflation down. He was keeping inflation down by increasing housing costs, increasing production costs - fighting price rises by putting prices up.

Mr Lawson had admitted that putting up interest rates caused problems. For the average family who got a £1.2-a-month tax cut in March it meant an extra £30 a month in mortgage repayments. Some mortgage.

The only reason not to sack Mr Lawson was that there were rumours that he might be followed by Cecil Parkinson. But they did not just need a change of Chancellor.

They needed policies that built real industrial strength in Britain, a strategy for investment which placed every British industry at the forefront of technological development.

"We need a strategy for education and training, which gives skills to people, most precious economic asset, an application in one stroke of social justice and economic efficiency."

Earlier, Mr Kinnock spoke of developments and achievements in the party during the past year.

He said that in spite of what the commentators and pundits had said, the number of Labour councillors had been increased to a record number. They had come within a few hundred votes of winning the Kensington by-election. If the media had given that election more attention, they could have won it.

He said the policy reviews, that had been put in train were to develop and advance policies and principles of democratic socialism, not just to reflect the situation of 1988 and 1989, but to show in the changing realities of the country and the world, they were equipped and prepared to bring success and success to the people of this country in the circumstances of the 1990s.

The way the reviews had been conducted was unique in many ways. They had deliberately built into the process the right of anybody, whether in the movement or the public generally, to put in ideas.

"We shall be speaking up for the views and values of the majority of the people in Britain. There are a great many people, certainly enough to win a general election, who care about the quality of the society they live in.

"There are a great many people who know that freedom must be

for all, that it must not depend upon the ability to pay. And they believe, with us, that democratic government should protect freedom of expression and association, not punish that freedom."

That stood in stark contrast to the values and practices of a government "led by a Prime Minister who, even as she flew to meet Lech Walesa, was actually seeking the last trade unionists in GCHQ." (Prolonged applause)

It was shameful, spiteful action, the deepest insult against people whose patriotism could not be in question.

"It says something about a Prime Minister's patriotism when she cannot tolerate the exercise of freedom by people in association, by individuals in a trade union, in a place supposed to be dedicated to the safeguarding of the freedom of the democracy which we all cherish" (applause).

An efficient economy and a just society. Those were Labour's values, shared with the great majority of the British people.

Their task now was to connect up these instincts of the British people with an understanding of the closeness and similarity to Labour's views.

They could do it not just with policies attuned to these times and to the future but with a bigger, better organized and better financed party, which encouraged greater membership involvement and political education.

They would secure the support, trust, understanding and respect required to give Labour the chance to put its principles and values into practice. "We can do all that and this week we can show it by what we say and what we do."

They could do it also, by the practicality of the way in which they put their case. To achieve it they had not only to take themselves but the British people seriously. "On that basis we shall achieve that advance to victory and we shall win."



Mr Tony Benn, on the day his challenge failed, smokes a thoughtful pipe at Blackpool (photograph: Chris Harris).

New challenge likely next year

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Labour's far left is expected to mount another leadership campaign next year despite new rules designed to stamp out minority challenges.

The organizers of the defeated Benn-Heffler campaign are making plain that they are likely to go ahead in the face of the new requirement, to be debated and passed by the conference today, that leadership candidates must be nominated by 20 per cent of Labour's MPs - 46 at the present strength.

Although it is almost certain that another leadership contest next year would not be supported by sufficient MPs, there is nothing to stop a campaign being launched over a six-month period, ostensibly to try to win support for nominations but effectively to cause the maximum trouble for the leadership during the second stage of the policy review.

Under the leadership rules, nominations do not close until July 8. If at that point the far left had failed to achieve sufficient

backing, the challenge would lapse but the left would still have had its campaign.

"We oppose this new change bitterly because it is anti-democratic," a far-left strategist said yesterday. "But if they think it is going to stop us they have got another thing coming. The campaign for socialism goes on."

Campaign Group said yesterday that it would decide "well before Christmas" whether to launch a new campaign and, if so, who will be the standard-bearers. During the past year, the group has built a network of regional organizers in the unions and the constituencies who are said to be ready to go back immediately into action.

The betting among his close friends and colleagues is that Mr Benn will not stand again. He was initially reluctant this year. His wife and family, though supporting his campaign, have been worried about the strain that the long contest has imposed on him. Recently, he has indicated to friends that he

believes it is time for a younger figurehead to take on his mantle.

In spite of their trouncing yesterday, the far left has put on an astonishing display of bravado over the weekend. Activist meetings have been treated like victory parades by the candidates and their close parliamentary supporters.

The contestants have been congratulated and have congratulated each other. The longer I have known this man Tony Benn, Mr Hefler said to tumultuous cheers on Saturday night, "the more I realize what a tragedy it is that he is not the leader of our party." And there has been no flagging in Mr Benn's oratory as he has maintained his customary hectic conference-fringe pace.

He said: "I do not want anyone to think that tomorrow is the end. It is the beginning. It is twice as good as we thought it would be. We are changing the agenda of British politics."

Privately, most on the far left are disappointed by the level of support they have won. Some had hoped that by sparking the campaign they would have triggered a wider challenge to Mr Kinnock's leadership, some hoped that Mr John Smith, the shadow Chancellor, would have entered the race.

But, in truth, yesterday's bald figures tend to understate the strength of the far left, particularly in the constituency parties. Although Mr Kinnock won the balloting constituencies by an overwhelming majority, Mr Benn's average vote was around 24 per cent. While Mr Hefler's average vote in the constituency parties was only 12 per cent, it would have been higher if Mr John Prescott had not also stood in the deputy leadership contest.

Even so, the far left wields an influence in the public's perception of the Labour Party far in excess of its numerical strength. And it is determined to remain a thorn in the leadership's side.

Warning by MPs of 1992 disaster

By Martin Fletcher

Political Reporter

Three leading Labour MPs gave a warning yesterday that the single European market could spell disaster for Britain.

Led by Mr Bryan Gould, shadow trade and industry secretary and a close ally of Mr Neil Kinnock, they said that a British government would lose its power to help its own industry and regions and that the country would be marginalized.

Their opposition to the single European market comes at a time when Labour appears to be dropping its long-standing hostility to the EEC, and just weeks after the TUC embraced the internal market as a means of achieving greater social welfare and justice.

On Thursday, the conference is likely to debate a pro-market motion tabled by the engineers union that could divide the party.

Mr Austin Mitchell, another trade and industry spokesman, warned the fringe meeting organized by the Labour Common Market Safeguards Committee that if it followed the TUC line "this conference is going to be the equivalent of the betrayal of Munich on the Common Market".

A socialist government would never be allowed to implement the measures necessary to rebuild Britain's industrial base. It would be reduced to the periphery of a richer Europe, he said. He wanted Britain out of the EEC altogether.

Mr Gordon Brown, the shadow Treasury spokesman, said that 1992 represented a "leap in the dark" and the result would be a further spate of takeovers and still wider regional disparities that the Government would be powerless to counter because it would have progressively lost control over taxation and public spending.

Mr Dennis Skinner, the left-wing MP, said that in the next three days the trade union delegations had to be lobbied intensively against the engineers' motion.

Mr Gould said that he would oppose the motion because it made "no mention whatever of the fundamental and overriding effect of our membership - that, since 1973, we have had a turnaround in trade in manufactured goods of £17 billion to £18 billion. If we were to try to produce in British factories goods of that volume, it would provide jobs for 1,500,000 British workers in British factories."

Mr Denis Howell, Chairman of the pro-EEC Labour Movement in Europe, said most party members were perplexed by the division within the British Labour movement about British participation in Europe. It was unacceptable when the party had moved into a position of understanding reality.

The new British socialist member of the European Commission, Mr Bruce Millan, who had voted against British membership in the referendum on the EEC, had accepted the decision of the referendum and the policy of the Labour Party, and would prove an outstanding commissioner.

"But it is extremely odd for some of us that we have just half of the European vote of 1973 still appearing to be hostile to the sentiments in the motions for the conference and the proposals from the NEC."

Debate on EETPU refused

In spite of protests by two delegates that the electrician's union, the EETPU, should be barred from the conference, delegates decided against discussing an emergency motion to expel the electricians.

Attempts to reject a conference timetable that did not include the motion were rejected on a show of hands, after Mr Derek Gladwin, chairman of the conference arrangements committee, said that the motion was out of order and would

require the National Executive Committee to do something which would undoubtedly lead to successful legal challenge.

Mr Chris Wright, Thanet South, said that the EETPU was not a bona fide organization and should not be allowed in the hall.

Mr Gladwin said that an emergency motion calling for the EETPU's suspension was out of order because it could have been submitted ordinarily to the agenda. A second emer-

gency motion had been printed because it came within the emergency rule, relating directly to the decision by the TUC to expel the EETPU.

"We have no intention of submitting that emergency resolution for debate. It would be quite improper to take a motion which, if debated and carried, would require the NEC to do something which would undoubtedly lead to successful legal challenge. That is why that motion will not be considered."

Debates today on policies

The conference will today debate the NEC statement *Democratic Socialist Aims and Values* followed by introduction of the policy review statements *Social Justice and Economic Efficiency* and debate of resolutions on the economy. In the afternoon the NEC statement *Promoting our Values* will be debated.

Cut-price membership plan to aid drive for £6m fund

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Labour will this week launch a plan for cut-price party membership for those already paying the political levy to their trades union.

The aim is to ease the party's cash crisis, to build an advance fund of £6 million for the next election and to create a genuine mass party.

The proposals are being challenged by the left, however, who object to the plan for a central membership register. There are also worries in some unions that the planned increase to a 500,000 membership by 1991 will be followed by an attempt to scale down their block votes at the party conference.

A break National Executive report to the party conference says that Labour has been chronically short of money and "damagingly low" in membership for many years.

The report shows that last year Labour was spending £1 million above its income as the election approached.

Labour finances have been affected by the decline in union membership, a marginal increase in those contracting out of the political levy and the decline in individual party membership. In 1980, there were 348,156 Labour Party members. That dropped to 313,099 in 1985, 297,364 in 1986 and 288,829 last year.

To staunch the flow and build a genuine mass-membership party, it is now proposed that for three years there should be a special introductory membership fee of £5 for members of affiliated trades unions who pay the political levy to become individual members of the Labour Party.

In addition, the party is

planning to cut the cost of full membership for others from £10.60 to £10 and for part-time workers to £3, in both cases frozen for three years.

After a series of financial crises, which led to big staff cuts last year, the new business plan for the party aims to increase the cash flow from sources other than the unions, to introduce tighter financial controls and to reduce the party's overdraft from the Co-op Bank and Unity Trust.

The plan is to increase the fees paid by unions to affiliate their members to the party from the current level of 75p per member to £1 in 1989, £1.20 the year after and £1.45 in 1991, with, respectively, 20p, 35p and 55p of those amounts going to a general election fund in the three years.

Mr John Edmonds, general secretary of the GMB union, is planning to use the cut price membership scheme to launch a Labour Party recruitment drive of trade unionists.

He said: "If we could get a membership of one million it would be perfectly reasonable to change the constitution of the party so we had two separate sections, a trade union and constituency section with equal influence."

Meacher supports union vote change

By Our Political Editor

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's employment spokesman, has joined the growing number of union Labour figures supporting a revision of the trade union block vote at party conferences.

Ms Anne-Marie Graham of Independent Labour Publications complained at a Blackpool fringe meeting at the weekend that it was undemocratic for 90 per cent of the votes at Labour conferences to be in the hands of trades union leaders.

They represented people up to 60 per cent of whom had voted Tory at the last election and in

some cases they simply "bought" the votes of people who did not exist, affiliating to the Labour Party on larger numbers than those in their ranks paying the political levy.

Mr Meacher said that he accepted most of the criticisms. He questioned the unions' right to enjoy 90 per cent of the votes when they only had 40 per cent, for example, in the electoral college for leadership elections. Even on the basis of financial contributions to the party, the constituency parties were entitled to 30 per cent.

He suggested that the union vote could be scaled down to something like 60, 50, or even 40 per cent as party membership grew.

Senior union leaders on the centre right of the movement yesterday called for the trade union block vote to be phased out or reformed (Roland Rudd writes). Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said the block vote had failed to reflect the views of the members and should be phased out as soon as the party could increase its

membership of individual trade union members.

Mr John Edmonds, general secretary of the GMB union, is planning to use the cut price membership scheme to launch a Labour Party recruitment drive of trade unionists.

He said: "If we could get a membership of one million it would be perfectly reasonable to change the constitution of the party so we had two separate sections, a trade union and constituency section with equal influence."

Benn power takeover warning

By Martin Fletcher and Robert Morgan

Mr Tony Benn, defeated in his challenge to Mr Kinnock, yesterday warned party activists at Blackpool that the leadership intended to take complete central control of the party.

Speaking at a pre-conference Campaign for Labour Party Democracy meeting, he attacked the radical changes to the party constitution that the leadership plans to force through this week's conference with trade union support.

The 1988 conference marks the beginning of the end for the Militant Tendency and those hard-left constituency activists who have wrought such damage to the party's electoral chances in recent years.

The leadership's aim is to end Militant domination of the party's youth movement, give the National Executive Committee (NEC) sweeping and sweeping powers over recalcitrant left-wing constituency parties, and restore the party at constituency level to moderate rank-and-file members.

"We want your membership. We want your support. We want your support at election times. But we don't expect it to take over your life," Mr Larry Whaley, the party's general secretary, has said.

However, the changes, agreed overwhelmingly by the NEC, are being bitterly opposed by those constituency activists whose power base they directly challenge.

Mr Benn said that national membership would be controlled from Walworth Road (the party's headquarters) with headquarters able to say whether new recruits to the party had engaged in undesirable activities or belonged to undesirable organizations. Money would come from the centre on a sort of drip-feed basis provided constituency parties did not disobey instructions.

"We have to reassert the basic principles upon which this movement was founded," Mr Benn said. At the same meeting, Ms Diane Abbott, MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, said that Mr Kinnock and those around him regarded themselves as the modernizers. If fact, they were fundamentally old-fashioned. They used the block votes to smash the constituencies into submission.

The conference edition of the *Militant* newspaper condemns the use of trade union block votes to "indulge" through conference "major organiza-

tional surgery aimed at the demolition of rank-and-file party units and the re-centralization of control at the top".

The most important changes will: ● Diminish the chances of further damaging leadership challenges by Mr Tony Benn or his Campaign Group colleagues by stipulating that challengers must in future be nominated by 20 per cent rather than 5 per cent of Labour MPs. ● Give the NEC a clear right to reject prospective Parliamentary candidates if they breach party rules. The party was challenged when it sought to depose Ms Sharon Atkin as its Nottingham East candidate after she had claimed that Labour was "racket" shortly before the last general election.

● Enable the NEC to "require" a constituency to select its nominees for a parliamentary by-election if it deems this necessary "to the interests of the Labour Party". The party was challenged when it imposed Mr George Howarth as the candidate in the Kewley North by-election, and suffered badly when the local party selected Ms Diandra Wood, a member of the hard left, to fight Greenwich

● End the automatic representation of the Militant-controlled Labour Party Young Socialists on the NEC and overhaul internal LPVS procedures. The party plans to build a far broader youth movement and in future the NEC representative will be chosen by all the party's youth organizations.

● Encourage mass membership and broaden the party's base by offering new cheap rates for the political levy. There will be a national membership register and central recruitment and constituency activists will no longer be able to exclude new moderate members on such spurious pretexts as saying the local party is full.

● Stop the "packing" of constituency general committees by particular factions.

● Protect Labour councillors from improper pressure by trade unionists representing employers and others. In certain London boroughs unions have tried to prevent moderate councillors setting legal rates. Councillors will be required to record in a register of interests their membership of unions and other organizations, their interests and their financial interests.

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Governor speaks of bombing fear as IRA gang was shot

From Tony Dawe, Gibraltar

Two final questions remaining after the inquest into the deaths of three IRA terrorists at the hands of the SAS in Gibraltar were answered yesterday.

The Times learned why the security services were caught unawares by the arrival of the IRA gang on the Rock and why they failed to clear immediately the area around the suspect bomb.

A statement by a Spanish anti-terrorist officer, which was not presented to the inquest, revealed that a Spanish surveillance team lost the three terrorists after seeing them at Malaga airport two days before their deaths. They were not therefore followed to the frontier with Gibraltar.

Sir Peter Terry, the colony's governor, told *The Times* yesterday that "a deliberate decision" was taken to delay the evacuation "to avoid alerting the terrorists that we were on to them".

He also said that an "unprecedented series of breaks" had allowed British intelligence to keep ahead of the terrorists.

The families of the terrorists and their supporters have

claimed that the British authorities deliberately allowed Mairiad Farrell, Daniel McCann and Sean Savage into Gibraltar because they had already formed a plan to kill them.

They have also said that the evacuation was delayed because the authorities never believed the bomb existed.

The statement by the Spanish officer proves that British intelligence had no knowledge of the terrorists' precise movements until they were seen on the Rock. He said that McCann and Savage were identified as they arrived on a flight from Paris at Malaga airport and were seen to meet Farrell.

The Spanish surveillance team, however, lost the two men when they jumped into a taxi and Farrell disappeared among the airport crowd.

In his first interview about Operation Flavius, Sir Peter told *The Times* why the area around the suspected IRA car bomb was not cleared as soon as the security services believed the bomb had been planted.

"We took a deliberate decision not to tackle the bomb

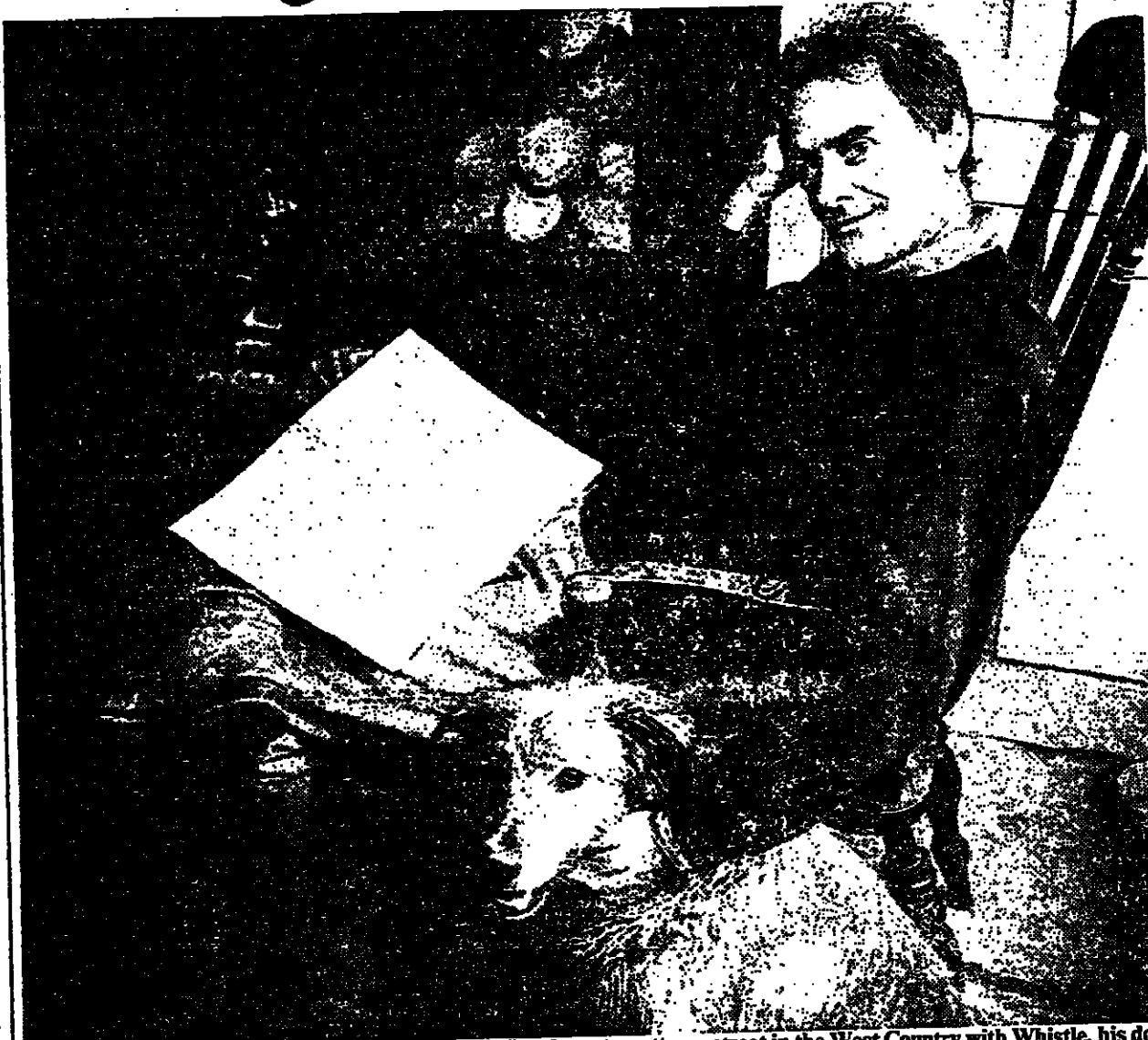
for safety reasons," he said. "The evacuation would have required a lot of movement of soldiers and police around the town that Sunday afternoon and might have drawn the attention of the terrorists to the fact that we were on to them. We feared they might then detonate the bomb so we decided not to tackle it until they were under arrest and out of the way."

The inquest jury ruled on Friday that the SAS soldiers were justified in killing the terrorists because of the fear that they were about to trigger the bomb by remote control. When the area was later cleared and the car checked, no bomb was discovered.

"We were devastated", Sir Peter admitted yesterday. "The people running the operation had become 100 per cent convinced that the bomb had been planted."

He added that the planning of Operation Flavius was helped by the need to cancel the changing the guard ceremony, which was the terrorists' target, for several weeks because of a long-arranged programme of repairs to the guard room.

Off-stage retreat for National director



Mr Richard Eyre, director of the National Theatre, London, at a cottage retreat in the West Country with Whistle, his dog

Off duty: There will be few off-duty moments in the next five years for Mr Richard Eyre, the new artistic director of the National Theatre, London.

While his most recent film, *Tumbledown*, the controversial BBC drama about the Falklands conflict, was winning the RAI prize for drama at the Prix Italia festival in Capri, Eyre took his first break from work at the National.

He describes his workload there as "preposterously demanding" — the paradox being that this taxing job is ultimately concerned with people's leisure. In the end it's only a play, but while you're involved it's life and death and difficult to keep in perspective.

Getting away is his answer — to a rented cottage deep in the West Country. "The further from London, the easier it is to see everything in focus. As a freelance, you're a brigand with tunnel vision. You arrive in carpet-bagger style and demand what you want", he said.

"If, as at the National, you're running the show, you don't have two hats, you have two heads. You cope with the self-interest and anarchic demands you make as director while as producer you handle the financial side and the other 150 things you have to do."

His first production at the National will be *Bartholomew Fair*, the boisterous Ben Jonson comedy which opens on October 20 (Report and photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

BBC chiefs halt Panorama report

By Jamie Dettmer

News staff at the BBC fear a *Panorama* documentary on the role of the SAS will never be transmitted. The programme was scheduled for broadcast tonight but has been postponed by Mr John Birt, the BBC's deputy director-general.

They are unconvinced by the reasons given by Mr Birt for stopping transmission of the programme.

Officially the BBC says that the usual referral procedures for sensitive political programmes were followed, but some senior staff say this was not so. They say that the BBC is now facing "a constitutional crisis" because Mr Birt has apparently overruled his top seven news executives.

The film, which took four weeks to make, examines the role and public accountability of the SAS. Members of the security forces, including a former SAS soldier, and several politicians, including Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, were interviewed.

According to BBC sources, the 40-minute documentary contains controversial foot-

age. An SAS training film and evidence that the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has no command over SAS members in the province figure prominently.

The film was apparently previewed by the seven news executives, including Mr Ron Neil, director of news and current affairs, and all seven agreed the film should be shown.

Mr Birt overruled them after seeing the film on Saturday with Mr Michael Checkland, the BBC's director-general.

BBC sources say that it is unprecedented for the director-general to see a politically-sensitive programme at that stage in the referral procedure.

Mr Birt's objection was apparently based on the *Panorama* team's failure to explore a proposal for public accountability of the SAS. He was said to have rejected proposals that would have dealt with the objection.

Official BBC suggestions that the film was made in too short a time are disputed by news staff, who say *Panorama* is used to making documentaries quickly.

Four jurors 'thought killings were unlawful'

By Our Irish Affairs Correspondent

Four members of the Gibraltar inquest jury argued for six hours that Sean Savage was unlawfully killed by the SAS, according to a newspaper report.

Two of them changed their minds after a further hour of debate. Mr Felix Pizzarello, the Coroner, had told the jury it had exhausted a reasonable amount of time.

The whole inquest had been very gruelling and the eight hours of deliberation had been

very tense, the unnamed juror told *The Sunday Tribune*. He denied that Mr Pizzarello's intervention had pressurized jurors who originally argued for an unlawful killing verdict on Sean Savage into joining the majority.

The juror complained that not nearly enough evidence had been presented.

Since the verdict the security forces in Northern Ireland have been preparing for a backlash. Extra roadblocks into Belfast city centre were mounted over the weekend and patrols stepped up.

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The Times crop survey

Cereal harvest tops 21.3m tonnes

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

A total cereal harvest of just more than 21.3 million tonnes is indicated by this year's third and final crop survey, compiled by *The Times*.

That accords closely with estimates made last week by the Ministry of Agriculture (21.2 million) and the United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association (21.55 million).

It is about the same as last

year, which was considered disappointing, and far below the 1984 record of 26.5 million tonnes.

The reported barley yield is the lowest since 1983 at 4.9 tonnes a hectare, giving an estimated total crop of less than 9 million tonnes.

Oilseed rape was even more disappointing, down to 2.8 tonnes a hectare, and the rapid growth in the popularity of this crop in the early years of the decade now seems to have reached a plateau.

Again the weather delayed harvesting and, even though publication of the survey was postponed because of the postal strike, many returns were still incomplete.

Crops which in June were observed to have recovered well from the wet autumn and winter were subjected to another sun-starved summer, and in most areas yields were disappointing.

"Quite our poorest harvest for several years", a Dorset reader laments. "A lot of it had to be scraped off the deck between rain storms."

A Shropshire grower is typical of many whose crops looked really well earlier in the year but yielded far short of expectations. Some of his

oilseed rape failed to yield at all, he says.

A lot of crops have been harvested with high moisture content, a Somerset man reports, spring barley being especially disappointing.

A colleague in the same county describes it as a difficult year, with fungal diseases thriving in the mild winter, drought in June and too much rain in July and August.

"A very difficult and protracted harvest", a Wiltshire man writes. Late cut crops lacked quality and yields gradually dropped. "Not a summer to remember with pleasure."

A farmer in Bedfordshire describes his wheat and barley yields as disappointing and doubts whether returns will

cover his costs. But oats for him were the crop of the year.

Wheat yields in Essex are reported to be variable, and spring barley disappointing. A Hertfordshire correspondent says that wheat turned out better than expected in view of the appalling soil conditions, but reckons his returns from oilseed rape will be down by £100 a hectare, as a result of growing the much-vaunted "double low" varieties favoured by Brussels.

A "depressed" grower in Norfolk describes his spring barley as the worst since the drought of 1976 - "no quantity, no quality."

A report from Suffolk says that potato yields have been below expectation. Another describes dried peas as the crop of the year, and a Hampshire reader also reports heavy crops of vining peas.

A correspondent in North Wales, who has been farming for 61 years, describes July and August as the wettest in his memory. "I find it hard to believe that it really does not get wetter each year", an Oxfordshire man comments.

A Northumberland farmer says that combining of milling wheats was seriously delayed by the weather, and a Yorkshire grower complains that a lot of expensive drying has been needed.

In the east of Scotland prospects for many farmers on marginal land are said to be bleak. Further north, in Sutherland, it has been "a year of heartbreaks".

In the south-west, in Dumfries and Galloway, potato crops are said to be heavy, but blight is rampant.

The one crop that has thrived everywhere is grass. "The best year ever", a Cumbrian farmer writes.

But not everyone is happy, even with grass. In Leicestershire growth has been "abundant, but lacking in volume".

Fire volunteers in action



Miss Sarah Morgan, aged 17 (left), and Miss Karen Haldane, of the Gordonstown School volunteer fire unit attached to the Grampian Brigade, at a review of the retained fire service held at the Surrey brigade headquarters at Reigate yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trivnor).

WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

How a close reading can reveal Sir Robin's views

"Check where he put his commas", one of Sir Robin Butler's colleagues advised the other day. The Cabinet Secretary's recent speech to the Institute of Personnel Management on the future shape of Whitehall is, in other words, worth much closer textual analysis than would be given to a paper prepared by someone who had not got to the top of the tree because of his drafting skills.

It has certainly been receiving that within the Government: pronouncements by the titular Head of the Home Civil Service are rare enough, and this is one of Sir Robin's first since assuming Lord Armstrong's mantle (and style) in January.

Sir Robin Butler is not naive. When he singles out the Whitley council system for praise, he is telling us something about internal arguments over the future of civil service trade unionism. A *non-sequitur* is not a lapse in logic: it is an advertisement that the plan for "executive agencies" contains contradictions. When he addresses the question (not, of course, as directly as this) of why he gets £80,000 a year when chief executives in business and finance get a quarter of a million pounds for arguably less demanding work, he is confronting his political masters.

A decoding operation might turn up the following points:

- After Mr Norman Fowler's *démarche* over TUC participation in government-sponsored public bodies, there is talk (for example within the Number 10 Think Tank) of moves to weaken and eventually eliminate trade unionism among civil servants. Sir Robin wants none of this. In his speech he gave a round endorsement to the system of "Whitley councils" which give the civil service unions an institutionalized role.

He went further, arguing that the "second thoughts" sometimes produced by hearing union objections to management plans produced better schemes. The clear implication is that he wants no Fowlerism in Whitehall itself.

● The ghost of Crichton Down has finally been laid to rest. Sir Robin slipped into his speech a new declaration on the responsibilities of ministers when their officials make mistakes. (In 1954 Sir Thomas Dugdale, a Tory

agriculture minister, resigned over errors by officials concerning a tract of land at Crichton Down; no minister has felt obliged to do the same since.)

The new doctrine says little about what happens to the errant officials; but it states clearly ministers can only be pressured into taking action to ensure the same mistake is not repeated.

● Whatever the prejudices and predilections of Conservative ministers, the liberalism of the senior civil service on such issues as sex and race equality was affirmed. Sir Robin, in two separate passages, praised the way the civil service has led the private sector in its policies on equal opportunities, health and safety at work and ethnic monitoring.

● Whitehall has hitherto shied away from the question whether the devolution of management to new "executive agencies" threatens the ethical basis of public service. But Sir Robin appears to think it important. He spoke of the unity of the civil service based on a corpus of tradition, knowledge and experience which is part of the infrastructure of a democratic society. All sorts of conclusions could be read into that, not all of them friendly to the present Government.

● But Sir Robin trailed his coat most ostentatiously in broaching the question of money, how much civil servants get paid. The Government has consistently argued that what Britain needs in the 1980s is a movement of talent and enterprise into the private sector to boost the nation's wealth-generating capacity. A Minister such as Lord Young would surely say that working for a money-making private corporation is not only inherently interesting, even exciting; it is a form of public service (because it creates jobs and enhances the public weal).

Sir Robin's argument that lower pay for civil service work is justified because of its breadth and interest is thus double-edged. Is he really saying that in the Government's own terms there is no justification for paying civil servants less than the market rate for the job or is he affirming one of Whitehall's eternal verities and saying (in the face of political rhetoric) that public service is somehow better than private enterprise?

Green politics facing nuclear test

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The Prime Minister's new vision of green politics gets an early test with the start tomorrow of a public inquiry into plans to build a third nuclear power station, costing about £1.5 billion, at Hinkley Point in Somerset.

For the first time, a Central Electricity Generating Board planning application will be

opposed by all the relevant county councils.

Somerset council is joined by six other counties in a coalition of local authorities against the project.

It will also be supported by Mr Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Democrats and MP for the Somerset constituency of Yeovil, who is one of a number of MPs sponsoring the main pressure group, Stop Hinkley Expansion. Pro-

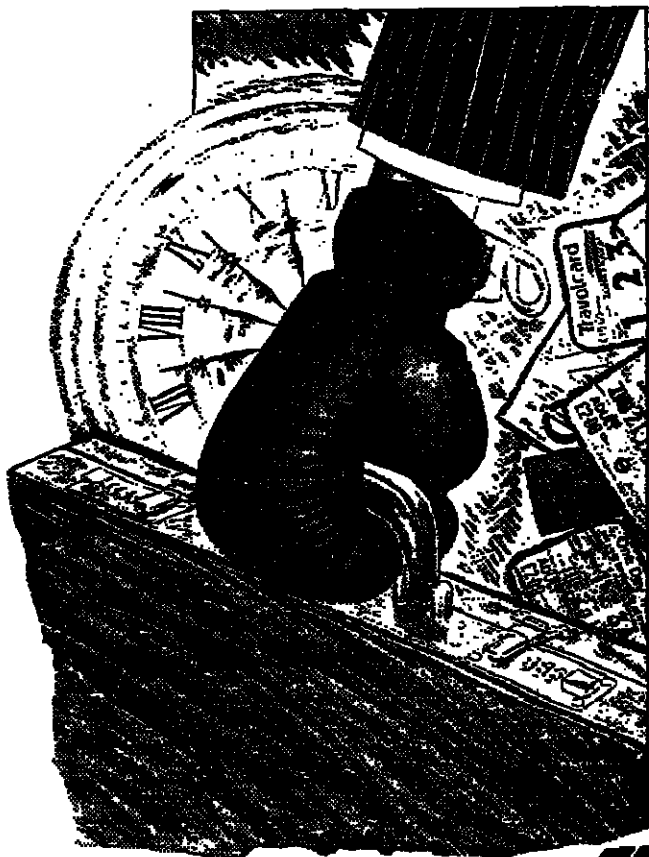
posals for Hinkley Point C Power Station, based on the American-type pressurized water reactor, will provide the first public examination of nuclear power in the UK and its acceptability since the Chernobyl accident more than two years ago.

The inquiry, with Mr Michael Barnes, QC, as inspector, will be at the Agricultural College, Cannington, near Bridgwater.

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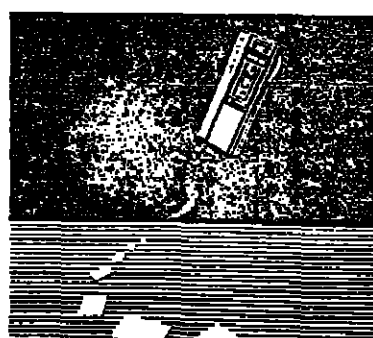
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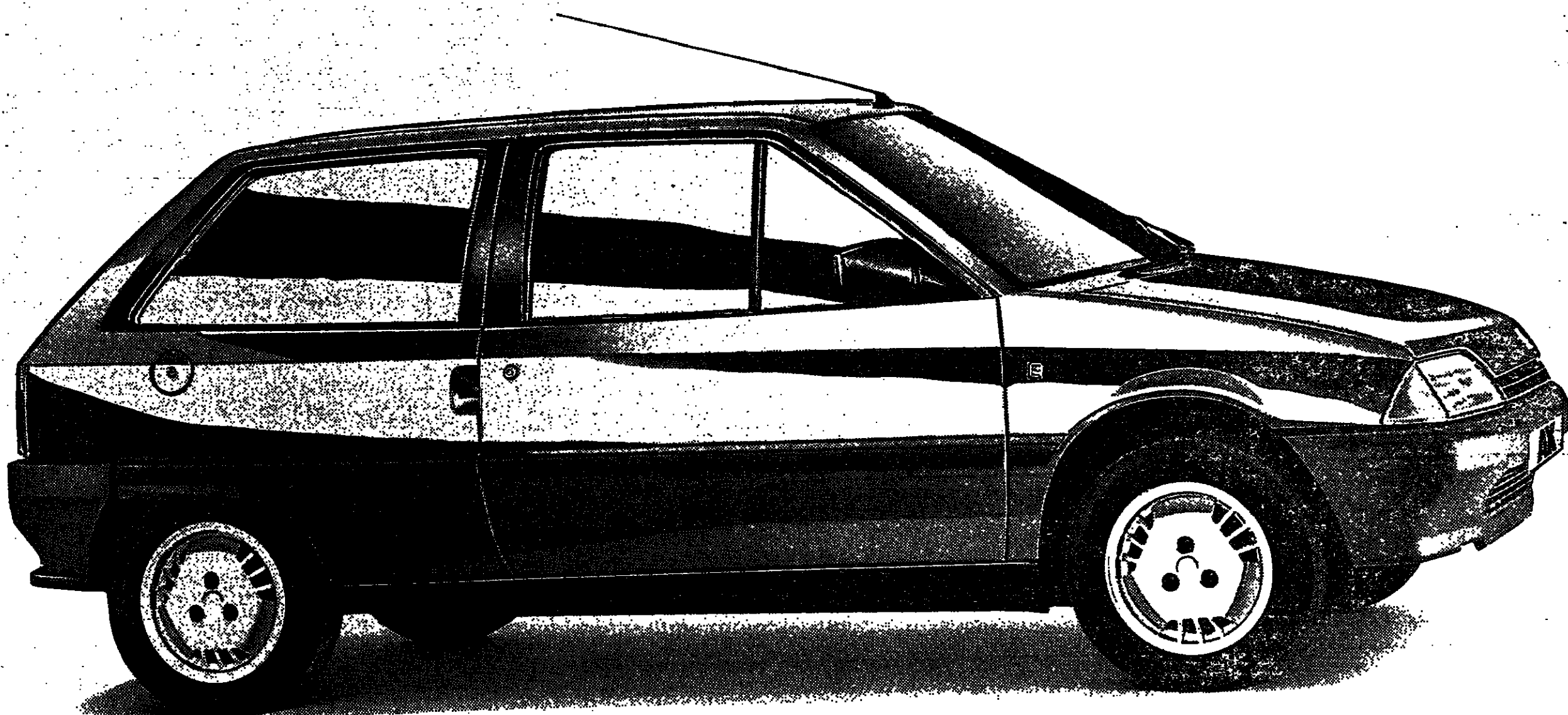
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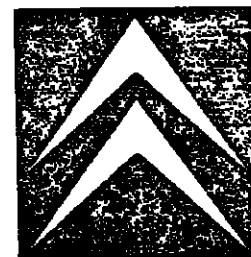
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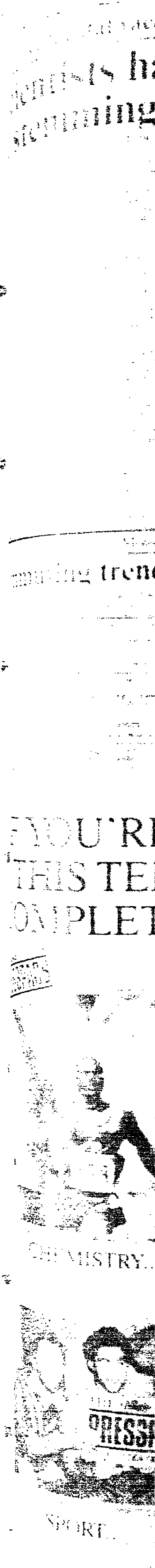
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July 20 1988

Experimental vaccine results this week

Scientists have little hope of stemming seal epidemic

By David Nicholson-Lord

Blood tests on the first British seals to receive experimental shots of a vaccine to combat canine distemper will be examined by vets this week to determine when the animals can be returned to the wild.

The vaccine, Kavak ID, has been developed by the Dutch company Duphar and was administered last week at a sanctuary in Inverkeithing, Fife.

Yet scientists doubt that it can do much to stem the spread of the viral epidemic that has killed about 14,000 common and grey seals, almost 2,000 of them in Britain.

The three common seals at Inverkeithing tellingly illustrate the experts' reasoning. Little more than pups, they were rescued by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from the Tay and Forth estuaries this summer after being abandoned.

Why the pups were deserted is not known. What biologists do know is that the mother-baby bond, particularly in the grey seals now pupping along the western and northern coasts of Britain, is fragile and would almost certainly be fatally disrupted by a mass vaccination programme, condemning thousands of new-born seals to death by starvation.

Vaccination has thus come too late to halt the toll of seals on the southern seaboard of the North Sea and is unlikely, except with a few local and ecologically significant colonies, to prevent the death of up to 20,000 of Britain's 25,000 common seals and many more greys.

The epidemic has focused new attention on sea pollution and highlighted disturbing gaps in testing procedures.

According to Dr John Harwood, head of the Sea Mammal Research Unit at Cambridge, "a lot of people are kicking themselves" at not spotting the link with distemper earlier.

The first deaths were reported from Denmark in April. Soon afterwards Swedish researchers noticed similarities in symptoms with distemper.

Yet it was not until the end of August that the link was confirmed and that an even more perverse hiccup in communications was discovered: as the outbreak began in the Baltic and North Seas, Russian scientists had already identified distemper as the virus responsible for the deaths of about 1,000 seals in the giant fresh water Lake Baikal, more than 3,000 miles to the east.

A physical link between the

two outbreaks is thought unlikely. Yet although distemper is believed not to have affected seals before, it may well have "challenged" them — and been fought off.

Most researchers dealing with the epidemic believe, at the very least, that pollution cannot be ruled out. Suspicion centres on the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) known to cause cancers and highly persistent to the environment.

Dr Harwood's unit is to co-operate with Dutch researchers in a project to examine whether PCBs and other pollutants have lowered the seals' resistance to disease.

They face an enormous task. Although the Government has issued reassuring statements about PCB and pesticide levels in British waters, based on the first tissue analysis of seals from the east coast, the tests are chiefly remarkable for what they leave out.

The Ministry of Agriculture's analysis for example tested for only 15 chemicals. Early tests in West Germany disclosed traces of more than 1,000 toxins in pups. The ministry looked for seven PCBs, out of 209 known to exist.

The coplanar, PCBs which are the most toxic and longest lived, closely resembling

dioxin in structure, were excluded.

Tests on other seals have revealed extraordinary high mercury levels, enough to kill a human being 40 times over.

Research indicates that seals possess the ability to "demethylate" mercury, rendering it biologically inactive.

Yet there is disagreement about how much protection this gives them: Some vets maintain that mercury can weaken animals.

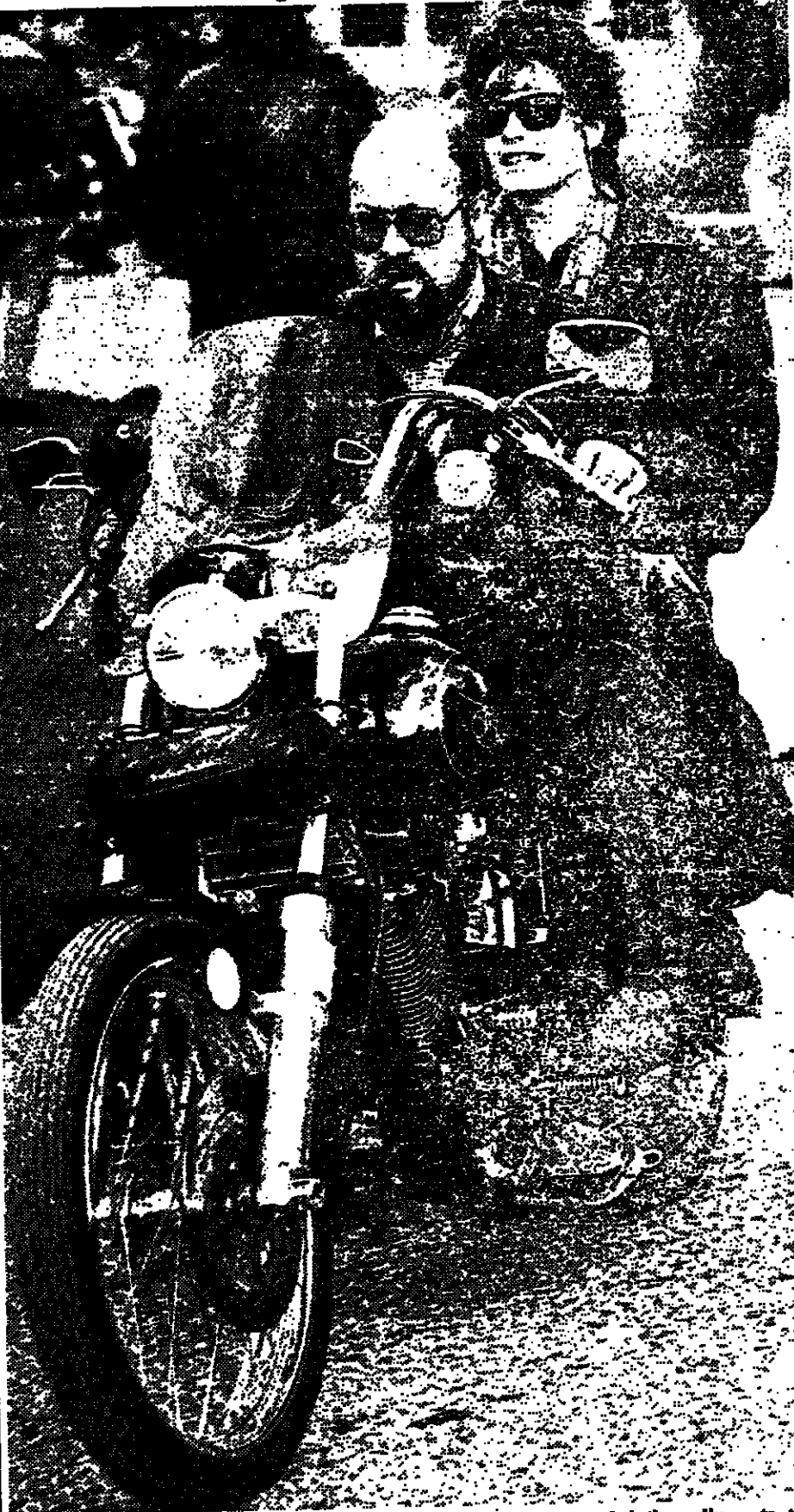
Particularly in cost terms, testing simply cannot keep up with the new compounds produced by industry. Each ministry test costs about £300.

A single test for dioxin would cost £2,000. Ministry scientists quail at the prospect of testing for all the toxins present in British coastal waters.

Much is also at stake ecologically. Experts believe it is now only a matter of time before the virus spreads to the much prized otter populations of the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland.

From there other of Britain's land mammals — mink, stoat, weasel, fox and badger — maybe at risk. There could well be a big price to pay for a small bug.

De Savary the 'superbiker'



Peter de Savary, the multi-millionaire businessman, setting off with his wife Lana for a ride round the lanes yesterday during a Harley Davidson motorcycle rally at his Littlecote estate, in Wiltshire. Nearly 400 Harley Davidson superbikes, favoured by

Hell's Angels, attended the rally — to the concern of people living nearby. Police said yesterday there had been no problems. Mr de Savary, a motorcycle enthusiast, said he hoped to make the rally an annual event.

(Photograph: Julian Herbert)

Surrealist works to be sold by foundation

Valuable works by the Surrealists Magritte, Salvador Dali and Paul Delvaux are going under the hammer at Christie's in New York on Thursday.

From the collection of Mr Edward James, the eccentric millionaire who died in 1984, they have been consigned by the foundation which bears his name. The sale comes after controversial auctions in 1981 when the bulk of Mr James's surrealist works was sold, and the dispersal two years ago of the contents of Monkton, Sussex, his home designed by Lutyens.

Among the highlights are Dali's "Lobster Telephone", the crustacean balanced on a

SALEROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market
Correspondent

replaced receiver (estimate up to £25,000, approximately £14,700); "Meditation" by Magritte, a beach scene enlivened by two candles-come-worms (\$40,000), and "La Comedie du Soir" a moonlit landscape with two drifting, half-nude women, by Paul Delvaux (estimate \$240,000 to \$280,000).

All 115 works, mainly paintings and drawings, are by artists who enjoyed Edward James's patronage.

"As a conservation crafts college we are constantly trying to raise money to improve the work we are doing, as well as managing an enormously unwieldy estate," said Mr Christopher Gibb, a trustee of the foundation.

"A great number of the watercolours and drawings are very difficult to look after, and so we are giving somebody else the problem."

● If an Englishman's home is his castle then the Englishman's garden is beginning to look more and more like the ramparts.

Masonry in the form of classical urns and statuettes is now *de rigueur* in even plots of modest size.

Christie's Scottish sale of statuary, architectural and gardening furnishings on Saturday was their first such so far north, but its success, with only 16 per cent unsold and a total of nearly £140,000, ensures there will be more.

Motorway repairs

Commuting trends baffle the experts

Trends in traffic in central London are confusing traffic experts.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, has said that fewer commuters enter central London by car in the morning rush-hour and appear to be switching to public transport.

The total has fallen from 197,000 in 1982 to 162,000 last year, a drop of about 18 per cent.

This might have been expected to lead to less congestion and an increase in the speed at which traffic moves, but it has not.

London and the South-east

M1 Buckinghamshire: southbound lane closure at Newport Pagnell services.

M25 Surrey: contraflow between jns 11 and 13 (Chersey/Saines). Reduced to 2 lanes at junction 12 (M3).

M2 Kent: contraflow at junction 6 (Faversham). Lane closures.

Battersea Bridge, London: closed northbound due to repair work.

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflows between jns 4 and 4a (Bromsgrove/M42).

M6 West Midlands: lane clo-

sures northbound between jns 6 and 7 (Spaghetti Junction area).

North

M62 Greater Manchester: contraflow between jns 21 and 22 (A640/A672).

M62 West Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 24 and 25 (Huddersfield/A644). Long delays at peak times.

M63 Greater Manchester: contraflow between jns 1 and 3. Single line between jns 3 and 6 (Barton/A6144). Contraflow between jns 12 and 13 (A5145/A560). Eastbound entry slip closed at jn 12.

Wales and west

M4 Owens: lane restrictions jns 24-28 (A449/A48).

M4 West Glamorgan: east-

bound closures jns 40-48 (A4107/A4158). Lane closures westbound, jns 47-48.

M5 Somerset: lane closures between jns 23-24 (A38/A358).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: lane closures jns 3-4 (Livingstone and Bathgate).

M74 Strathclyde: resurfacing slip roads at jns 5 and 6 (Edinburgh/Motherwell). Lane restrictions.

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow jns 7 and 8 (Lanark/A71).

M8 Strathclyde: eastbound outside lane closed for barrier repairs jns 27 and 26 (Hillingdon/Renfrew).

M9 Central Region: contraflow north of jn 9 (M80).

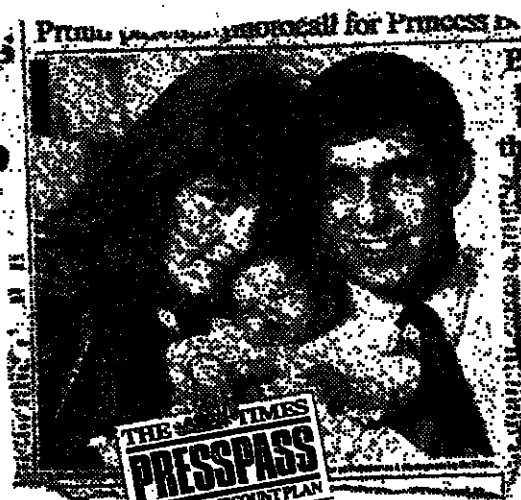
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THE BAR CONFERENCE

Clashfern questions monopoly in higher courts

The Lord Chancellor has questioned the Bar's right to a "sole preserve" in areas of work now denied to solicitors such as taking cases in the crown court.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, in his opening address to some 400 barristers and judges at the Bar conference in London over the weekend, said the law was now so diverse and complex that specialization was inevitable and in the public interest.

"It seems to me logical for the Bar to examine the range of work currently its sole preserve to consider whether it is really appropriate for a specialist profession," he said.

The Lord Chancellor's statement on the Bar's monopoly of work in the higher courts was the first he has made on the issue since July when the committee on the future of the legal profession, chaired by Lady Maclean, recommended that solicitors should be able to take crown court cases.

Some barristers took the Lord Chancellor's comments, on which he specifically invited thoughts from the Criminal Bar Association, to be a clear hint that solicitors should be allowed into the crown court for simpler cases. Others said his comments were "opaque" and "cryptic".

Later Lord Mackay added that he was referring to the whole range of work which was now the Bar's sole preserve. It was important to consider the work the Bar did and for which no one else was entitled to charge.

"There may be work which can be done by generalists, which no longer has to have a certain qualification."

"How much qualification is required for each piece of work which the Bar does to the exclusion of other members of the legal profession?"

He said it was worth considering whether "every aspect of all work done in the crown court is work of that character".

Mr Robert Johnson QC, chairman of the Bar, which strongly opposes any encroachment on its monopoly, said Lord Mackay was perfectly entitled, acting on behalf of the public, to ask such questions.

He said the Bar's monopoly in the crown court was "of course, one of the arrangements which needs to be considered."

"And I hope we are able to respond in a way which will give the Lord Chancellor and the public confidence that our system is the best."

Barristers, like anyone else, should be "prepared to give explanations of their working practices. The overriding consideration must be what is best for the public; that requires balancing a lot of considerations of which cost and efficiency are very important factors but not the only factors."

The "cheapest service was not necessarily the best".

Mr Johnson disputed that Lord Mackay was giving a clue to his own views. "He was posing a

question, which is perfectly legitimate," he said. Selection of judges

A new system of appointing High Court judges which will involve regular consultation with the chairman of the Bar was also announced by the Lord Chancellor in his speech.

He said: "Like all Lord Chancellors, I regard

Reports by Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

appointments as probably my greatest single responsibility.

"I could not discharge it without the active assistance, not only of the judges themselves and of my own officials, but of the legal profession itself."

For some years the leaders of the various sections of the Bar had helped to advise him and his predecessors on appointments to silk and on the circuits.

"I propose from now on to extend the present arrangements, and to consult the chairman of the Bar informally from time to time about possible appointments to the High Court."

He said this was in line with arrangements in Scotland which, he believed, would also be useful in England and Wales.

The chairman of the Bar ought to have a good idea of which candidates should be considered,

and it was important that he was consulted from time to time.

Challenges for the Bar

The Lord Chancellor urged the Bar to take action on a number of fronts to attract new recruits, maintain standards and to ensure that only competent barristers are allowed to charge for their work.

He said the Bar was struggling to adapt itself to a rapidly changing world and had some way to go in organizing its work efficiently.

The Criminal Bar had, with a few regrettable exceptions, maintained the "highest standards of professional integrity" in spite of the considerable rise in its numbers.

However, he said, "professional integrity is not the same as efficient organization of work". He asked barristers to consider if there was not room for improvement.

Nor, he said, was integrity the same as high standards of skill in advocacy, based on a thorough knowledge of the relevant law. Here, continuing education was invaluable.

Only barristers who continued to meet the standards needed to qualify and to practise "ought to be in a position to charge people for their services".

Lord Mackay also told the Bar to ensure that it attracted to its ranks enough applicants of the right calibre and to make sure that talented

practitioners were not lost in their early years of practice through financial difficulties.

He said that the heavy discount on admission to the conference for pupil barristers, of whom more than a thousand attended, was an admirable indication of the Bar's changing views, but there were those who regarded financial help to young barristers as anathema.

Lord Clashfern said that times were changing and it was not in the Bar's interests, nor those of any other profession, to ignore change. It was also detrimental to the public whose interests the Bar should strive to serve.

He said that one of the greatest challenges to be faced by the Bar was that of international work. The provision of goods and services in a free market was now a thoroughly international process and the single European market in 1992 would accelerate the activity.

Lord Clashfern said the Bar had already shown great resilience and adaptability in the face of this challenge, but it would have to consider whether further changes were needed in the way barristers conducted their practices.

The international dimension would affect not just commercial law, but ownership of companies and family law.

The Bar would have to face the challenge of competition not just within itself or from solicitors, but with legal and other advisers from other parts of the world.

Judge urges more flexible approach to disaster cases

New machinery to enable victims of disasters or defective drugs to bring joint legal actions in the courts was called for by a High Court judge at the conference.

Mr Justice Hirst, the judge who dealt with the recent litigation over Opren, the anti-arthritis drug, said he did not favour a change in the rules to allow for "class actions" as such.

"I think there is a danger of people being misled that there is a simple solution to be found in the embodiment of a so-called class action," he said.

It was wrong in his view to equate the Opren case with a class action in the "generally understood sense of that term", or to think that allowing for class actions would "provide a ready-made solution for similar cases in the future".

He also ruled out the use of contingency fees, by which lawyers would take on cases on a "no win, no fee" basis, as being no panacea in disaster litigation.

He believed they would undermine the professional standards in both branches of the legal profession.

He told a workshop on "litigating disasters", which was attended by some 150 barristers, that there needed to be a flexible court system, building on some of the features of class actions, but with no rigid rules. This would enable it to be adapted to the needs of individual cases.

The court should be able to set up a scheme to fit an individual case which fell into one of certain categories, and to make a binding order if the parties could not agree, he said.

This would require a judge to be appointed to take charge of the litigation, as was done in the Opren case, and who would do all the summonses himself, as is done in the commercial court.

It was important that such a scheme should be even-handed between plaintiffs and defendants. Any new system should not have an unduly adverse effect on the fair and proper conduct of the litigation on behalf of the defendants.

On the plaintiffs' side, there had to be changes in the arrangements for legal aid whereby they could combine, under one set of proceedings, and perhaps with comprehensive representation. He viewed contingency fees (no win, no fee) with "considerable misgiving". Currently, the successful defendant is normally entitled to his costs although if the plaintiff is on legal aid he usually cannot enforce them.

It would not be fair to defendants, he said, that there would be the same result if the plaintiff's claim had effectively been financed by the lawyer "as substantial shareholder in the plaintiff's case".

And if the defendant had some right to recover costs against the lawyer personally, the contingency fee scheme would break down

since no lawyer would risk taking on any case except a certain winner, he said.

They might also be unlikely to take on difficult or expensive cases and disaster cases were all of this type.

Strong backing for lawyers to be allowed to take cases on a contingency fee basis, as in America, came from three specialists in disaster litigation at the Bar conference.

Mr Michael Ciresi, an American trial lawyer who has been involved with litigation over the Copper 7 and Dalkon Shield contraceptive devices, said without such a system, women injured by those devices would never have obtained compensation.

The system did not "undermine the integrity of the Bar". "It allows everyone the key to the courtroom door and allows those individuals to get the best representation they can", he said.

How otherwise could perhaps an injured person take on the corporations who manufactured these products?

"Why should the public pay for it through legal aid?" he asked.

Mr Ciresi is a senior partner from Robbins, Zeile, Larson and Kaplan of Minneapolis. Mr Roger Pannone, a solicitor and specialist in disaster litigation, said he did not believe contingency fees lowered standards and could encourage early settlement of cases.

He suggested lawyers consider taking cases abroad as well as in this country. "I believe it is right and proper that if you have a US multi-national selling its wares throughout the world, and it is their negligence which causes the death, they should be answerable in their mother state."

He also called for a system of judicial inquiry, similar to that set up by Mr Justice Sheen after Zeebrugge, which would attribute blame and liability.

Awards of compensation for personal injury or bereavement must be "radically increased" if there is not to be a groundswell of demand for the job of assessing damages to be removed from judges, the conference was warned.

Mr Michael Spencer, barrister, said present levels brought the law into disrepute. "I do not believe the present levels of damages, for pain and suffering and loss of amenity in injury cases or for bereavement in fatal accident cases, come anywhere near the legitimate aspirations of society", he said. The position with awards for personal injury was no better.

Mr Spencer suggested there should be a limit on damages that could be claimed against a manufacturer to facilitate the insurance of risks.

Provided it was set at a realistic level, the benefit of certainty of compensation would probably outweigh the burden of slightly reduced overall damages, he said.



Mr Robert Johnson, QC, chairman of the Bar (left) with Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, at the Bar conference in London.

Smoother retrial process mooted

Proposals for a new system to deal with miscarriages of justice were canvassed by Mr David Jeffreys QC at the conference.

The present machinery contains several defects, he said. Although the Court of Appeal has power to receive fresh evidence and order a retrial, these were rare.

He asked if there should be a wider power or some extra-judicial procedure to cure what may be miscarriages of justice.

One possibility would be a tribunal which would report to the Home Secretary on whether there had been a miscarriage of justice.

Under this proposal, put originally to the Commons Home Affairs Committee in 1982, a convicted person who wanted to petition the Home Secretary would obtain counsel's opinion on whether the case was suitable for

hearing by a tribunal. If the opinion were favourable, there would be a public hearing before a single person used to dealing with criminal cases and a secretariat, with prosecution represented, and witnesses called and cross-examined.

Although the idea was rejected by the Commons committee, it did accept the need for an independent review body to advise the Home Secretary on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative. It would cover both references to the Court of Appeal and cases considered by the Home Secretary himself, Mr Jeffreys said.

In 1987, out of nearly 2,000 applications for leave to appeal against conviction, nearly 200 were allowed, he said. Since 1968 there have been a total of 63 retrials ordered, on average three a year.

Mr Jeffreys said that under the Criminal Justice Act 1988, there was an important new provision which seemed to give the Court of Appeal a wide discretion either simply to quash the conviction or to quash the conviction and order a retrial.

The new power, likely to come into force at the end of this year or start of next, was that where the court allowed an appeal against conviction, and it appeared to the court that the interests of justice so required, a retrial could be ordered.

But he said that the new provision amounted with potential argument, such as when a case is suitable for re-trial.

The Home Secretary also had power to refer cases back to the Court of Appeal. Since 1972 there had been 67 references in respect of conviction, of which 37 had been allowed Mr Jeffreys said.

Such references always involved fresh evidence or material that was not put before the trial jury. "In practice they may depend upon the amount of pressure which can be exerted upon the Home Secretary of the day and the amount of public feeling the case has aroused by, for example, a television programme such as *Rough Justice*," he said.

Mr Jeffreys highlighted other problems with the power to refer cases back. He said that the Home Secretary was naturally reluctant to appear to be interfering with the independence of the judiciary; and the Court of Appeal itself may be equally naturally reluctant to allow an appeal in the same case, he said.

"No-one responsible for the administration of justice likes to admit that the system is capable of going badly wrong," he said.

Committals criticized as time-consuming

Committal proceedings were attacked as expensive, slow, a "substantial consumer of court time" and should be abolished, a criminal QC told the conference.

Mr Michael Kalisher said that although the Crown Prosecution Service did weed out unsatisfactory cases before they reached the committal stage, some such cases got through.

Some form of filtering process was necessary, but the committal process was failing to perform that function, he said.

There was also some abuse of the proceedings. "Defendants and even their lawyers have been known to insist on full-scale oral

committals in inappropriate and often substantial cases."

Some such committals lasted for weeks and cost tens of thousands of pounds, he added.

"There can be no doubt that change is necessary and in particular that the absurd procedure whereby 'agreed' paper committals have to occupy court time must cease."

Mr Kalisher urged that both paper and full committals be abolished and replaced by a new transfer procedure, by which cases would be removed to the crown court by a formal paper process not involving a court hearing.

His remarks came as the Gov-

ernment is preparing a consultation paper on committal proceedings.

He said that at present, magistrates are "unduly timid" about stopping cases; defence lawyers were sometimes reluctant to make sensible submissions to the magistrates in case they failed and the prosecution was alerted to defects in their case.

Sometimes lawyers on both sides allowed committals to proceed as formal, uncontested committals, just because they had not considered the case adequately.

There should be a limited

provision for oral evidence to be given before a single magistrate before transfer, he said.

A new system of pleadings, to identify the issues before trial and speed up the trial process, was also urged by Mr Kalisher. He accepted it had "implications for the right to silence".

But he rejected the view that pleadings would "violate" that right, or that a defendant should be allowed to keep his defence secret until trial.

Pleadings were already to some extent in use, for example with the disclosure of alibis and expert evidence in serious fraud, he said.

Barristers told to look for foreign case work

Barristers should launch a drive to take on more international work and persuade foreign clients to approach them directly rather than going through solicitors.

Mr John Toulmin, QC, told the conference that there is a big, untapped source of work and that the Bar's expertise is "not being used to its full potential".

Many foreign clients were unaware that they could go straight to barristers on a wide range of work, unlike English clients.

Mr Peter Scott, QC, former Bar chairman, had questioned the American law firms in London - of which there are now about 90, together with Canadian law firms - about this topic.

"He received a number of replies expressing astonishment that this was possible," Mr Toulmin said.

There is a feeling that there are many barristers inside and outside London who have the necessary expertise which is being wasted because no one knows about it."

Barristers' antiquated working habits and lack of publicity about their fees and areas of expertise create an "impenetrable barrier" for American lawyers who might otherwise use them, the conference was told by Mr Andrew Vollmer, partner in London of the Washington firm, Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering.

He said that as a result many American lawyers chose to use English solicitors.

Despite its strengths and attractions, such as low administrative overheads and costs, independence and litigation expertise, the Bar had allowed "relationships between the major US firms and the various City solicitors' firms to become entrenched".

Mr Toulmin told the conference that it was possible to select a barrister first and then choose solicitors with whom he is used to working. But some clients were reluctant to use barristers for a number of reasons.

These included: their insistence on traditional methods of charging brief fees; their refusal to estimate in advance the cost of litigation; the lack of cover when a barrister is unavailable; the lack of office facilities such as telex or secretarial help; the old-fashioned buildings some barristers work in; and not knowing who to instruct.

Mr Toulmin listed a range of work which could be developed for the Bar. There was the EEC with the approach of 1992 and the increase in cross-border commercial activity.

He predicted more cases before the European Court in Luxembourg and the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

"Barristers may start to appear in courts in other member states in conjunction with local lawyers," he said.

The European Commission was also used to receiving submissions by interested parties on matters of policy. "Should the Bar be involved to a greater extent than at present?"

Another area was trade between the United States and Europe, much of it banking and commercial. It involved much heavy and detailed non-contentious work, advisory work on specific legal questions and litigation.

Mr Purnell said that an integrated system which, among many other things, could store documents at a rate of 2,000 an hour, could be bought for £50,000, a small amount in the context of a big criminal trial.

In Scotland, video technology was in common use in the courts, yet in England and Wales, less than a quarter of the courts were designed to take a television screen. "We do not have one single courtroom where the architect has even taken into account the use of technology", he said.

Clash on no-fault medical compensation

Judges and barristers were divided at the conference over whether the way victims of medical accidents are compensated should be reformed and replaced with a Scandinavian-type system where fault does not have to be proved.

Mr Justice Hirst, who made a record award in this country of more than £1 million last year to a "brilliant" student who suffered post-operative brain damage, said he thought a system of no-fault compensation would be a "great improvement".

In making that award, in which the damages had to take account of the cost of caring for the student until he was 65, he had made a plea for change, he said. "Nothing could more graphically illustrate the shortfalls of the present system".

Another High Court judge, Mr Justice Beldam, chairman of the Law Commission, said that society was moving towards a "social compensation scheme" of the type introduced in New Zealand in 1974. In return for the surrender of their legal right of action, anyone suffering injury was entitled to benefits for loss of earnings and personal injury and pain, he said.

Dr John Wall, deputy secretary of the Medical Defence Union, said there was a widely held view among doctors that courts awarded damages "when there has been no negligence but because they are sorry for the patients".

The union, which indemnifies doctors against claims, believed it was time to test out such a scheme through a pilot project, he said.

Support for radical change to bring in no-fault compensation also came from Mrs Diana Brahm, a barrister. Our system was indefensible, she said. "It is by its nature an expensive, protracted obstacle course where the injured party must try to pursue the stronger, fitter one."

An "adversarial combat" between two unequal sides funded largely by the taxpayer was a "quite inappropriate route" to compensation for patients injured when having medical treatment or drug therapy, she said.

Criticism of no-fault schemes came from Mr Justice Kennedy and from Mr Michael Wright, QC.

Mr Justice Kennedy said our system was "coarse, clumsy, and to a certain extent a lottery". But

for all that it seemed to him to provide a system which made sense and which was fairer than that proposed.

"If there is money to spare I would prefer to put it into stopping mistakes, rather than paying for them when they have happened." The judge said he believed the administrative costs of any such new system would be enormous.

Mr Wright said he did not believe a compensation system could be devised which would remove all the injustices of the present system and award levels of damages acceptable to victims.

It would be impossible to bring in such a system without producing yet further "anomalies, injustices and resentment", he said.

Funding for computers sought

The Government was criticized at the conference for failing to provide funds for computers and other technology to be used by barristers in court.

Mr Nicholas Purnell, QC, said: "It seems to me that the time has come when we have got to demand that we are provided by the various authorities with the resources".

He said it could not be right, given the serious and complex nature of frauds with which they were now dealing, "to be meandering along in a completely undirected way, with only one or two of us putting our toes in the water".

The legislative framework was now in place to enable the use of technology and it was up to the

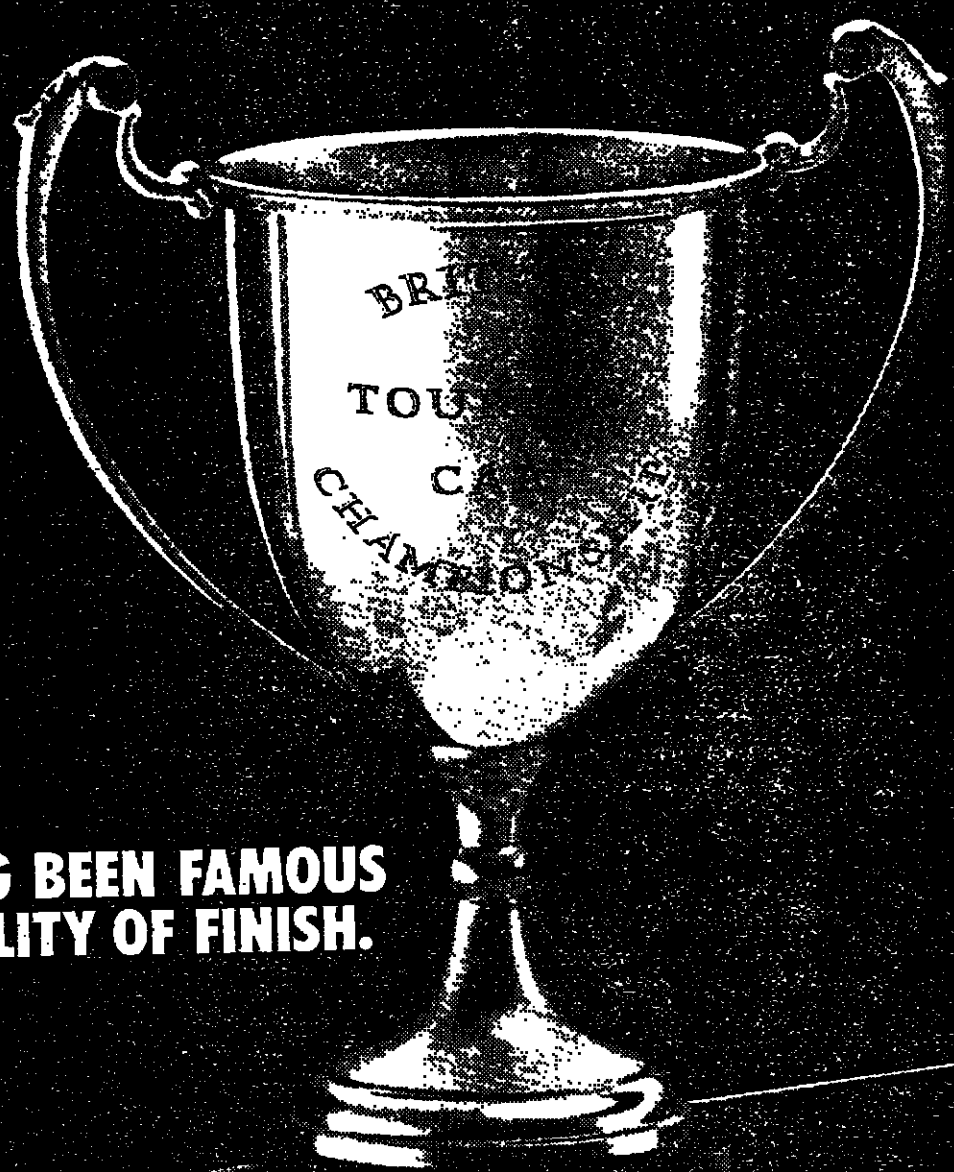
Lord Chancellor's Department and the prosecuting authorities to give the Bar the resources to make use of the opportunities technology provided.

Mr Purnell, who was prosecuting counsel in the Brink's Mat robbery case in which modern technology was used in court, said that equipment such as overhead projectors, video cameras and television monitors need not be restricted to the big fraud cases.

"There is no reason why every day, in crown court small frauds such as cheque frauds, technology cannot be used," he said.

Judges now had the power to direct the prosecution to prepare evidence in a form which appeared to him to aid the court. However, he said, the authori-

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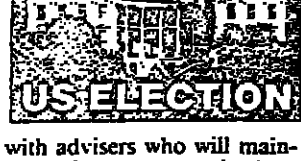
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Liberal spectre raised as Jackson returns to the fray

From Christopher Thomas
Los Angeles

The Rev Jesse Jackson is ready to re-enter the presidential election fray, ending weeks of virtual silence while Governor Michael Dukakis's campaign managers discreetly kept him at a distance.

The Democratic Party's most dynamic speaker is to be given an important role in both strategic work and campaigning; indeed, the Dukakis campaign is providing him with a plane, together



with advisers who will maintain direct communications between the two men.

There is a good deal of unease among some senior Dukakis aides who see the

Baptist preacher as a potentially dangerous ally who could do more harm than good in some states. Mr Jackson has obviously been annoyed at being kept at arms' length since the national convention in Atlanta while the Dukakis campaign tried to decide how to use him.

It is likely that he will be confined largely to areas with substantial minority populations, although he might also campaign in hard-pressed farming districts in the Midwest. The main fear is that he will project an excessively "liberal" message on to the Democratic ticket, as well as driving away some conservative white voters.

He has agreed to record a series of radio and television commercials aimed directly at blacks and Hispanics. The advertisements will complement several commercials already broadcast to black audiences, with messages focused on the break-up of

families, poverty, crime, poor education and drugs. The ads are delivered by famous black people, mostly sportsmen.

Mr Jackson's displeasure at being kept on hold for so long since giving Mr Dukakis a resounding endorsement recently at the National Baptist Convention in Dallas.

"Bush sees the country from the penthouse down," Mr Jackson said. "Bush does not care and Quayle does not

understand. Dukakis cares and understands."

Despite his annoyance he has kept the peace, carefully saying nothing that might imply a rift. Clearly he is bent on being a team player, having already done so much to create an atmosphere of unity at the national convention.

Some Democratic officials are comparing Mr Jackson with Huey Long, the best orator in the Democratic Party during the Franklin

Roosevelt era but a fiery individual who scared the party establishment.

A newly prominent Mr Jackson is certain to draw fire from Vice-President George Bush. The Democrats have calculated that the Republicans will invoke the spectre of "Carter-Mondale-Jackson-Dukakis" liberalism, but believe that Mr Jackson can help tip the scales in some critically important marginal states

populations. Mr Jackson will be widely deployed in the South, where Mr Dukakis is having to face the prospect that most of the region might again vote solidly Republican.

A fall-back position has been devised under which the Democrats would focus resources on five Southern states where the party has the biggest chance of victory — Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Nowhere in the

South are the Democrats running better than even. No presidential contender since Reconstruction has been elected without significant Southern support, and the recent Republican hold on the region has been broken only once, by Georgia's Mr Jimmy Carter.

Both parties are now clearly beginning to narrow their targets to critical states. With five weeks to election day, the focus is on 12 states — California, Texas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Arkansas, Washington, Oregon and Missouri. Between them they have 227 of the 270 electoral votes needed to win.

Mr Dukakis insists that he is still running a 50-state campaign, but for the past month he has visited 17, including all 12 main targets.

The latest *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* poll shows him trailing by 10 points in Texas, even though Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Texan, is his running mate. During weekend campaigning in Texas and California, the governor focused on the environment.

"Calling George Bush an environmentalist is like calling Dan Quayle a statesman," he declared.

At one stop Robert Redford appeared by his side. The film star delighted the crowd when he stepped on to the podium and quipped: "Hello everybody, I'm Dan Quayle." Mr Bush's running mate has often been described as Mr Redford's look-alike.

Mr Dukakis has sharply curtailed contacts with the national press, preferring to stick to tightly scripted speeches and informal question-and-answer sessions with friendly groups of voters. At his first press conference in a fortnight, he was asked by a journalist why he had stopped meeting reporters. "Take advantage of the opportunity," he snapped. "You never know when it will happen again."

Congress frees Reagan's cash tap at 11th hour

Washington — For the first time in 12 years the United States Government is not in danger of running out of money (Michael Banyon writes).

At 11.59 pm on Friday, one minute before the end of the fiscal year, Congress passed the last of 13 spending bills, totalling \$622 billion (\$66 billion), which President Reagan signed immediately the next morning.

needed, nor will federal employees have to be sent home and the Government technically closed down, as in previous years. Mr Reagan called this one of the "major victories" the country had won.

Congressmen who had tried to gain work for their states by earmarking six research projects in the \$283 billion Defence Appropriations Budget Bill were persuaded to drop the provision. The Senate cut measures against Iraq

in the Foreign Operations Spending Bill which Mr Reagan had threatened to veto.

One problem was created by a Bill funding the District of Columbia, which insists the city of Washington stop paying for abortions for poor women and repeal a gay rights Bill that prevents private universities or religious bodies discriminating against homosexuals.

The city council refused to do so, and may lose all its funds in December.

Gorbachov resorts to old-style methods to purge old guard and speed up perestroika

Kremlin set to turn tame soviets into real levers of power

From A Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, who became the country's President at a special 45-minute session of the Supreme Soviet on Saturday, left no doubt about his plans for the future. In a short speech that included perfunctory thanks to Mr Andrei Gromyko, aged 79, whom he had just ousted from the Politburo and the presidency, he outlined plans that signify the burial of all that Mr Gromyko stood for.

The urgency in the new President's voice matched the suddenness of the two emergency sessions of the Communist Party and state leadership on Friday and Saturday, at which he removed all but one of the Brezhnev old guard from the top ranks of power.

"Stormy discussions and meetings and analyses of the mistakes of the past are no longer enough," he declared. Now, he went on, it was time for real action, especially to improve the people's living standards.

Mr Gorbachov made clear his determination to press ahead as quickly as possible with plans to turn the soviets — elected councils — into real organs of power, which will

take over purely administrative and executive work from the party committees which in the past have monopolized it.

To this end he announced that the drafting of new laws and amendments to the Constitution — which will establish a permanently working Parliament with an executive, as opposed to ceremonial, President — was almost complete. The draft laws would be published soon for public discussion and adopted by the Supreme Soviet as early as next month.

Thereafter preparations will begin for new secret ballot, multi-candidate elections to the Parliament in March.

Observers point out that Mr Gorbachov might well have preferred to wait until the new legislation and Constitution were in place before having himself elected as executive President.

The methods by which he purged the leadership last week and installed himself as President, after all, were hardly harbingers of a new Soviet tradition of democracy.

On the contrary, one Western diplomat observed, "this came straight out of the

Brezhnev era". The 1,500 deputies of the Supreme Soviet were flown in from all corners of the Soviet Union to approve Mr Gorbachov's proposals in 45 minutes flat, without a hint of discussion.

In his speech, however, Mr Gorbachov did try to speak as the leader of the country's system of soviets rather than as party leader. He insisted that, even in their present form, the soviets must change their style of work and become "true bodies of government by the people".

"Nothing should be left to a later date," he said. "What can be done today should become the object of concern and decisions by the soviets at all levels."

By becoming President (chairman of the Supreme Soviet) Mr Gorbachov has merely formalized the enormous power he already wielded as party leader. The post gives him little extra authority, only more paper-work and ceremonial duties — the reason he turned down the job three years ago.

It was Leonid Brezhnev who first discovered the value of combining the post of party leader with that of head of



President Gromyko, in a break with the time-honoured Soviet tradition of unanimity, refraining from voting himself out of office as the other Politburo members duly cast their votes removing him from the presidency at Saturday's vital meeting.

state, particularly when it came to representing the country abroad. He had felt inferior as a mere party leader when signing documents such as the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, and two years later made himself President.

Every Soviet leader since then has followed the tradition, though it took Yuri Andropov several months to assume both mantles, either out of modesty or because his opponents objected.

In Mr Gorbachov's case, the post has been exploited ruthlessly to his own advantage. On coming to power he offered the presidency to Mr Gromyko, then Foreign Minister, in order to remove him from real power. Now he has taken advantage of the post again, to remove him from the scene altogether.

However, Western diplomats say the biggest changes to come will flow not from the presidency but from the leadership reshuffle and from the changes, now in train, in how the party's Central Committee operates.

At Friday's Central Committee plenum Mr Gorbachov's conservative deputy, Mr Yegor Ligachov, was re-

moved from the key ideology portfolio, to become agriculture supreme, which is not an enviable job in Russia. Close Gorbachov allies were given important posts — Mr Vadim Medvedev in charge of ideology, and Mr Aleksandr Yakovlev as the party's chief foreign policy planner.

Observers note that there is still a balance of power, however, even if much more in Mr Gorbachov's favour. Mr Ligachov, for example, remains a senior Politburo member, and Mr Viktor Chebrikov, though no longer in charge of the KGB, heads one of six new

important Central Committee commissions.

The reshuffle was completed at Saturday's Supreme Soviet session. Mr Anatoly Lukyanov, a legal expert and old college friend of Mr Gorbachov, became First Vice-President, replacing Mr Pyotr Demichev, a former Minister of Culture under Brezhnev.

Mrs Aleksandra Biryukova, aged 59, advanced the cause for Soviet women by being made a Deputy Prime Minister, after her appointment as Politburo candidate member on Friday.

More than 60 people were killed and 200 others have been injured in Karachi as armed gangs on motorcycles and in cars unleashed a reign of terror in the city's eastern and western districts.

The worst incident in Karachi came when two women and two children were among six people burned to death. In another incident, a group of masked men stopped a bus and killed three passengers and injured four others.

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Reports said the massacre continued for 45 minutes. No police were to be seen. Another witness said the attackers were armed with sophisticated weapons and seemed very well trained.

Mr Altaf Hussain, chief of the Mohajir Qaumi Movement, claimed that the administration was involved in the carnage. "It could not have been possible for the attackers to escape without the support of the administration," he said.

230 die as gangs riot in Pakistan

From Zahid Hussain
Karachi

As Pakistan moved a step closer to holding fully democratic elections next month, unidentified groups of armed and masked men went on a weekend rampage in Hyderabad and Karachi, killing more than 230 people in unprecedented violence.

The killings came as the Supreme Court in Rawalpindi granted a petition brought by the main opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, ruling that assembly elections on November 16 could be held on a party basis with candidates identified by symbols.

President Zia had ruled that candidates could only stand as individuals, a tactic seen as an attempt to confuse the largely illiterate electorate and open the way to vote-rigging.

Although heavily armed troops imposed indefinite curfews in Hyderabad and several districts of Karachi after fighting between Mohajirs and Sindhis began on Friday, the situation was still out of control last night.

"General Aslam Beg, the Army chief, linked the violence to Zia's death. 'These undoubtedly are pre-planned terrorist activities executed skillfully by experts,' he said. He believed, however, that the elections would go ahead."

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Canada poll will test US trade pact

Ottawa — Canada is on the threshold of a federal election campaign in which free trade with the United States — and its alleged implications for Canadian sovereignty — is certain to be a dominant issue (John Best writes).

Mr Brian Mulroney, the Conservative Prime Minister, called the election on Saturday for November 21, immediately after obtaining a dissolution of Parliament from the Governor-General, Mrs Jeanne Sauvé. He said that his Government would campaign on its record of the past four years, including what he calls Canada's world leadership in job creation.

He did not single out the free-trade pact which the Tories negotiated with the US last year and which is scheduled to take effect on January 1. However, both the opposition parties, the Liberals and New Democrats, said they intend to keep the accord a leading campaign issue.

Strauss critically ill

Regensburg (Reuters) — Herr Franz Josef Strauss, aged 73, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, was unconscious and in a critical condition yesterday after suffering a heart attack during a hunting trip, a hospital doctor said here.

Herr Strauss is one of West Germany's most influential public figures. Dr Rolf Manz said: "We can't exclude that he could be in a life-threatening situation. He is receiving artificial respiration." Herr Strauss collapsed on Saturday while hunting deer at a friend's estate near Regensburg, about 60 miles north of Munich.

Hostage release hope

West Beirut — Relatives and friends of three American hostages and an Indian professor seized here 20 months ago were yesterday watching developments anxiously after the kidnappers announced they would release one of them as a goodwill gesture (Juan Carlos Gumucio writes).

The four are Mr Jesse Turner, Mr Allan Steen, Mr Robert Polhill and Mr Mithileshwar Singh. The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine said it expected the release of one of the hostages to stimulate American understanding of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Confrontation ends

Paris — Diplomatic relations between Chad and Libya are expected to be resumed within the next day or two, signalling the end of a bitter six-year military confrontation (Philip Jacobson writes). Representatives of the two countries are understood to be completing the wording of a joint communiqué in which the "normalization" will be announced. The breakthrough owes much to the recent mediation of the West African state of Togo, after signals from Colonel Gaddafi that Libya was ready to settle an affair in which it was severely humiliated on the desert battlefield.

Colonel forced out

Miami — Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, a powerful Haitian army officer wanted in the United States on drug smuggling charges, has been forced into retirement by the acting President, General Prosper Avril (Alan Tomlinson writes). The move coincided with a series of raids on known dens of the Tonton Macoute, some of whom had transferred their allegiance to the colonel. There was no resistance from the colonel's 800-man Dessalines battalion, leading to speculation that he was removed by negotiation rather than force.

Baker in Moscow for teaching lesson

From David Tytler, Education Editor, Moscow

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, arrived in Moscow yesterday afternoon at the start of a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union during which he hopes to extend student and teacher exchanges.

The tone of Mr Baker's visit, the first by a Secretary of State for Education, will be set today when he addresses students at Moscow University.

The invitation to Mr Baker came from Professor Gennady Yagodin, chairman of the State Committee for Public Education, after the visit by President Gorbachov's wife, Raisa, to an Oxfordshire primary school with Mr Baker earlier this year while her husband briefed Mrs Thatcher on his Washington talks with President Reagan.

Soviet education has undergone fundamental reforms, with three education ministries combining at the start of the year to form the committee headed by Professor Yagodin. The professor,

who is meeting Mr Baker tomorrow to discuss closer educational and cultural links between Britain and the Soviet Union, acknowledges that there is a shortage of textbooks and computers, with many lessons and teacher attitudes having to be changed as a result of Mr Gorbachov's reforms.

In a recent interview, he said educational reforms in 1984 had failed because they "ignored individual wishes".

Like Mr Baker, Professor Yagodin is critical of teachers, believing them to be "the chief obstacle to reform".

Teachers are retrained every five years while heads, who are elected to Soviet schools, now have to face re-election every five years. "No matter how many good decisions we might take, their implementation depends on the teacher," Professor Yagodin said.

"Our system of schooling was unimaginative and impersonal for far too long."

Colonel-General Vladimir Kryuchkov, who was appointed chairman of the KGB on Saturday, was one of four deputies to the former secret police chief. Mr Viktor Chebrikov, and has been promoted over the two first deputies.

He remains, however, a mere member of the Communist Party's Central Committee — the lowest KGB chief in decades, apart from a brief interlude in 1982. For the first time since Stalin's days, the uniformed police, through Mr Aleksandr Vlasov, the Interior Minister who has been newly appointed to candidate membership of the Politburo, is better represented in the higher reaches of power than the secret police.

Colonel-General Kryuchkov, aged 64, has worked in the KGB for 20 years, having joined in 1967. He became deputy to Mr Yuri Andropov, then the organization's head, 11 years later. He is a lawyer by training and worked in the

Man in the News

Lawyer takes over KGB

From A Correspondent, Moscow

public prosecutor's office at the tail end of the Stalin era and early Khrushchev years. In the 1960s he was on the staff of the party Central Committee.

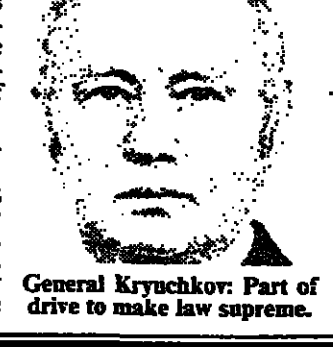
The appointment of a trained lawyer to head the most notoriously lawless of Soviet institutions is seen by some observers as part of Mr Gorbachov's drive to turn the Soviet Union into what is described as a "socialist law-

based" state in which the rule of law is supreme.

The same rationale is seen behind the setting up of a Commission for Legal Policy as one of six important new departments of the Central Committee — albeit headed by the outgoing KGB chief, Mr Chebrikov, who as a Politburo member and Central Committee secretary can be expected to ensure that the best interests of his old department will not be neglected.

The concept of the law-based state (or *Rechtsstaat*) used to be condemned by the Kremlin as a bourgeois concept, primarily because it is enshrined in the Constitution of West Germany.

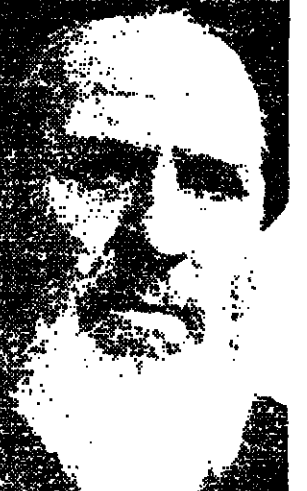
Now, however, intensive work is in progress to bring Soviet legislation into line with the ethics and values of the West, and the KGB itself has been criticized in the press. Even *Pravda* has suggested that the KGB's work should be overseen by a parliamentary commission.



General Kryuchkov: Part of drive to make law supreme.

Wave of executions as Iran turns on dissenters

By Nicholas Beeston



Ayatollah Khomeini: Hint of public hanging of rebels.

Hundreds of suspected Iranian dissidents have been executed and thousands more arrested over the past two months in a crackdown on left-wing groups prompted by the end of the war with Iraq.

Both sides in the Gulf War have taken advantage of the ceasefire agreement to turn on their internal political opponents. Iraq has launched a large-scale, brutal offensive against its Kurdish population, allegedly using chemical weapons and forcing thousands to flee to Turkey.

Iran's operation has been on a smaller scale, according to experts on the region, but the mass arrests and summary executions of suspected members of the People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran, and other left-wing groups and Iranian Kurds, has been no less ruthless.

According to human rights experts and diplomatic sources, the nationwide operation began after Iran accepted the UN ceasefire Resolution 598 in July and the Iranian Mujahedin's New Liberation Army, based in Iraq, launched a cross-border

attack towards the city of Kermanshah. Scores of suspected collaborators and captured members of the group's guerrilla wing were hanged in public as part of a campaign hinted at on August 5 by the Iranian Chief Justice, Ayatollah Abolqasim Moosavi-Ardebili.

"The judiciary is under very strong pressure from the public opinion asking why we even put them (the Mujahedin) on trial, why some of them are jailed, and why all are not executed," he said. "The people say they should all be executed without exception."

A Mujahedin spokesman said that 860 bodies were transferred from Tehran's Evin prison to the city's Behesht Zabra main cemetery. At least 50 other people were executed by firing squad in the city of Mashhad the same month and another 100 in Tehran.

The group claimed that it had unconfirmed reports of further killings in Isfahan, Tabriz and Shiraz. Independent sources could not confirm the figures but said that the policy of widescale arrests was continuing and that anyone remotely

connected with the Mujahedin was being rounded up.

Another ominous signal is the return to Evin prison of its notorious warden, Mr Assadollah Lajevardi, who was nick-named "the Butcher of Evin" in the early 1980s.

"What we are particularly concerned about is that family visits to prisoners have been suspended and there are many extremely anxious wives trying to find out if their husbands are still alive," an Amnesty International spokeswoman said.

The human rights organization added that several members of smaller left-wing opposition groups, like the communist Tudeh party and the People's Fedayan Organization of Iran (Majority), had also been executed and scores of others awaiting execution.

Unconfirmed reports reaching London last week suggested that up to 25 Iranian Kurds may also have been killed.

Although the Tehran press is reporting the "show trial" of seven accused Mujahedin members, Western diplomats have noted that at least one execution has been carried out by

a "special military court". Constitutionally all death sentences are supposed to be heard in the Supreme Court.

In spite of the action, observers said that generally the Iranian authorities appeared to have relaxed their attitude on Islamic doctrine and that minority religious groups, like the Bahai, had not suffered.

NEW YORK: The UN-sponsored talks between Iran and Iraq, adjourned in Geneva on September 13, resumed here over the weekend. But direct talks between Iran's Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, and his Iraqi counterpart, Mr Tariq Aziz, ended on Saturday without any agreement on more direct talks (James Rose writes).

The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has summoned both sides to separate meetings today. The Foreign Ministers are trying to negotiate a pact based on Resolution 598, but their initial talks have become bogged down over Iraqi insistence on clearance of the Shatt al-Arab waterway and Iran's claimed right to stop and search Iraqi ships in the Gulf.

Pretoria pins its hopes on further black Africa summits

Botha basks in Zaire talks success

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

President Botha returned from his one-day visit to Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, at the weekend, buoyed by the prospect of further meetings with black African leaders and claiming that, despite the world's condemnation of apartheid, "Africa is talking to South Africa".

As Mr Botha held talks on Saturday with President Mobutu Sese Seko at Gbadolite, in the equatorial rainforest of northern Zaire, it was announced that the leaders of Zaire, Zambia, the Congo, Gabon and Angola would hold a summit meeting in

communiqué said, "was a source of encouragement to President Mobutu".

According to one report, President Mobutu said that President Botha had given him a personal assurance that Mandela would soon be released unconditionally.

Asked for comment, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, said the communiqué contained "the only agreed version" of the discussion on Mandela.

It is unusual for President Botha to acknowledge that he has discussed South Africa's internal affairs with foreign leaders.

The reference to a "flexible" approach could indicate some softening of the previous demand that Mandela publicly renounce violence before his release.

At the very least, observers here saw the cryptic communiqué reference to Mandela as a signal that moves to resolve South Africa's internal political stalemate might be forthcoming, if Pretoria gets the diplomatic co-operation it seeks from black states.

Johannesburg — One of four political fugitives who had taken refuge in the United States consulate here left his sanctuary at the weekend for medical care and has gone into hiding (Ray Kennedy writes).

Lawyers acting for Mr Clifford Ngobo, described by doctors as senile, said that Mr Adriano Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, gave a promise that he would not be re-detained. Mr Ngobo has sued the minister for 40,000 rands (£10,000) for alleged assault by police.

Lusaka, the Zambian capital, on Thursday and Friday.

Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Mali, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, are to send observers to the meeting, which could lead to a wider summit gathering including President Botha.

"We are going to other African countries as well," he declared confidently after his talks with President Mobutu, one of Africa's wealthiest potentates, in a palatial country retreat that has been called the "Versailles in the jungle".

A joint communiqué issued after the talks surprised observers by saying that the two leaders had discussed the possible release from confinement of Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader.

Mr Botha's "flexible approach" on this issue, the



President Mobutu of Zaire welcoming President Botha of South Africa on a one-day visit to his luxurious palace, known as the "Versailles in the jungle", near Gbadolite in north-eastern Zaire, before the start of their summit meeting.

lead a drive to persuade President Dos Santos to talk to Dr Savimbi and negotiate an end to the civil war. Both President Mobutu and President Sassou-Nguesso fear the conflict could spill over into their countries.

Zaire's relations with the Angolan Government have always been tense. In the late 1970s Luanda, with some Cuban assistance, backed two

invasions of Zaire's south-eastern Shaba province by anti-Mobutu rebels based in Angola. French, Belgian and Moroccan paratroopers were called in to repel the attacks.

More recently, there has been solid evidence, despite denials in Kinshasa, that President Mobutu has been allowing the American Central Intelligence Agency to train and supply UNITA guerrillas from bases in south-eastern Zaire, giving Dr Savimbi a northern source of support that reduces his dependence on South Africa. Pretoria has made removal of 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola a condition for Namibia independence.

But so long as Luanda sees UNITA as a military threat, or believes that it still has a chance to defeat Dr Savimbi

in battle, the Cuban troops are unlikely to be sent home.

Angolan, Cuban and South African negotiators have been edging towards agreeing a timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal in a series of meetings that began in London in May, but the last three rounds in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital, have made little progress.

Botha's dilemma, page 16

Anti-Pinochet campaign ends on a high note

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

More than a million of Santiago's four million people marched, sang, chanted and picknicked as they took part in the Chilean opposition's last big rally of its campaign to defeat President Pinochet in a plebiscite on Wednesday.

Organizers estimated that 1.2 million people attended Saturday's rally, while police said 136,300, but the cheerful crowd made up largely of young people and families packed about four miles of the Panamerican Highway, overflowing into nearby streets.

The backdrop to a stage was removed so that thousands could watch performers and listen to speeches from the spokesmen for the "No" campaign, Señor Patricio Aylwin, actors and actresses, and the daughters of Chile's last democratically elected President, Eduardo Frei and Salvador Allende. Señor Aylwin summed up 15 years of military rule, saying: "We are going to win. We will win with the No, because we do not want war, hatred, or violence."

He called on Chileans to vote early in the day and to await results quietly in their homes, adding that provided the plebiscite was carried out "correctly" the opposition would recognize the results.

On Saturday night a blackout hit most of Santiago, affecting areas as far south as Valdivia. Government and opposition spokesmen had said that extremists from the other side would try to disrupt the plebiscite with violence.

At the weekend supermarkets reported that sales were up 50 per cent as people stocked up groceries in preparation for whatever may happen during the week.

Yesterday General Augusto Pinochet's supporters organized a parade of cars through Santiago, but pro-Pinochet rallies have been poorly attended in the city. Even in rural areas, where up to 20,000 people have taken part in pro-Pinochet events, interviews

revealed that many were government employees who said they would vote No.

General Pinochet had to face hostile crowds on a drive through the southern conterminous region last week.

Saturday's opposition rally was the climax of a "March of Hope" in which people carrying flags and the bright banners of the "No" campaign visited small towns with the message that by voting No, people could ensure a peaceful return to genuine democracy. Organizers estimate that the march reached two and a half million people.

The march and visits by politicians to 155 villages with fewer than 15,000 people represent the opposition's effort to influence the rural communities, which some observers believe will decide the plebiscite's outcome.

Just days from the vote, the opposition is convinced that it is winning and for the first time some regime supporters have acknowledged that a "No" victory is possible.

Cavalades of singing young people have invaded upper-class areas every weekend, the "No" theme song, "Chile, Happiness Is On Its Way", is a hit, and critics have praised the "No" campaign's 15-minute television spot.

A poll showed that in the week after General Pinochet's nomination and the opposition's first access to television in 15 years, support for the Yes vote dropped from 30.8 per cent to 19.6 per cent. Support for the No vote increased from 40.6 per cent to 47 per cent.

After 15 years of military rule, "No" campaign strategists are conscious that widespread support will not necessarily win a plebiscite whose purpose is to rally General Pinochet's seemingly permanent presidency. They are investigating thousands of cases of identity cards, without which it is impossible to vote, being confiscated.

Break with West Bank delays poll in Jordan

Amman (Reuters) — King Hussein yesterday postponed parliamentary elections by royal decree until electoral laws are revised, following the break with the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The lower house was dissolved a day before the King severed legal and administrative ties with the West Bank on July 31. But half of its 60 seats were held by West Bank deputies.

A government spokesman said elections would be held after the Government had completed amendments to the 1986 electoral law to take account of the West Bank decision. The royally-appointed upper house, or Senate, remains in being, but cannot legislate without the lower house.

Vietnam vigil

Bangkok (Reuters) — Vietnam began five days of funeral ceremonies for the former Communist Party leader, Truong Chinh, aged 81, who died of a head wound after a fall at his home.

Obituary, page 18

Crash toll

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Ten people died when a small aircraft crashed shortly after take off from a Buenos Aires suburban airport.

Haitians held

New York (Reuters) — Three armed Haitian airport security guards, who boarded an American Airlines flight minutes before takeoff from Port-au-Prince and were flown to New York, are being questioned by US officials.

Seven shot

Colombo (Reuters) — Suspected Tamil guerrillas killed three people in north Sri Lanka and Sinhalese Marxists shot dead four others in the south, military sources said.

Price fears

Madrid — Spain revised upwards its estimate of inflation, from 3 to 5 per cent, and blamed recent large rises in food prices.

Zimbabwe aid

Britain will provide Zimbabwe with £15 million for capital projects, Mrs Thatcher told President Mugabe at Chetters. A British defence package with Zimbabwe is also being discussed.

Village raided

Manila (AFP) — Muslim separatists in the Philippines killed three people and wounded 13 in a village raid in Bukidnon Province south of the capital.

Seoul uproar over Chun prison camp abuses

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

The South Korean Government has been rocked by disclosures that more than 10,000 people were herded into military concentration camps during the regime of former President Chun Doo Hwan, and that at least 50 of them died of violence and disease.

It was further revealed that a student was shot dead and four committed suicide after being illegally conscripted by a military intelligence unit.

The existence of the "re-education programmes" in the early 1980s had been known, but testimony by the Defence Ministry to a parliamentary inquiry at the weekend provided the first public details of an appalling catalogue of repression and murder.

Opposition parties, which have a majority in the National Assembly, immediately joined forces to identify and punish those responsible.

Their investigations could be hampered by the fact that the ruling Democratic Justice Party, whose ranks include stalwarts of Mr Chun's authoritarian regime.

According to the Ministry, 10,016 "hoiigans and vagrants" were interned at 20 military camps soon after Mr Chun seized power in 1980. Under the programme to "correct social evils", they were put to work building roads, telephone-cable tunnels and military installations.

It said that four of them had been shot dead in riots, 13 had died of "sudden external shock", and 33 had succumbed to pneumonia, cirrhosis and colitis. A further 87 had required some treatment in hospital.

The first riot occurred on June 20, 1981, when 247 inmates demonstrated for better

conditions at a camp of the 5th Infantry Division. One was killed and five were injured by gunfire. Other casualties resulted from a similar protest two months later at a camp of the 27th Infantry Division.

Local newspapers identified the commanding officer of one of the 20 camps as Major-General Park Seh Jik, now president of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee.

An aide said yesterday that General Park had been transferred from the camp of the 3rd Infantry Division two weeks after the first inmates arrived in August, 1980.

"Mr Park was moved to the Capital Garrison Command, and there were no reports of torture or murder by his former unit. So although he was briefly in charge at the time, he had nothing to do with this."

The separate conscription scheme, which violated laws allowing students to choose the timing of their military service, had been designed to separate activists from other students. A total of 447 were conscripted in this manner by the Defence Security Command, and 265 were forced to



General Park: Press links Games chief to scandal.

collect information or otherwise betray their friends.

The ministry said that one had been shot dead by an enlisted soldier, three high-school boys had killed themselves with rifles, and one had hanged himself during interrogation by an intelligence unit.

According to the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, thousands more were interned in the forced labour camps in 1981 and subjected to brutal treatment. Mr Kim Dae Jung, the party leader, compared the scandal with the Kwangju incident, when 200 people were killed by troops during a 1980 insurrection.

"Our party will exert its utmost efforts to bring those responsible to the judgement of the people," he said. As a first step, it was setting up a centre to collect evidence from the victims.

Mr Kim Young Sam of the Reunification Democratic Party said the affair would be given top priority when the Assembly resumed its inquiry into the Chun regime after the Olympics.

In an attempt to disassociate itself from the previous administration, the ruling party also denounced the human rights abuses. Mr Kim Zoong Wie, the party's spokesman, said: "This is a very shocking revelation. We strongly urge the Government to make a thorough investigation and provide compensation for the victims."

The issue is likely to eclipse a partial amnesty for political prisoners scheduled for today. The Justice Ministry said that more than 1,000 convicts, including 52 "security-related" prisoners who had served more than a third of their sentences, would be released on parole.

From Michael Smith, Lima

President García of Peru, who enjoyed immense popularity when he started his term three years ago with his defiance of the International Monetary Fund and promises for sweeping economic reforms, has sunk to a new low point in the esteem of his countrymen amid a growing financial and political crisis.

Señor García, aged 39, who had a 95 per cent popularity rating during his first months in office, now faces a 78 per cent disapproval rating, according to a market research poll. Austerity measures announced early last month have added to public disquiet.

"García soaked up all the credit for the good times," the manager of Datum Market Research Agency, Señor Manuel Torrado, said. "Now he gets all the blame for the crisis."

While Señor García's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance is squabbling over who to blame for the crisis,

speculation about a pending military coup was quashed last week by the Defence Minister, General Enrique López Albujar. But the Government is a frequent visitor to shantytowns and farming communities — keeping out of the public eye.

Peru's worsening crisis led the Finance Minister, Señor Abel Salinas, to broach the possibility of re-establishing normal relations with the international financial community in Berlin talks last week with the IMF's executive manager, Mr Michel Camdessus. When Señor García took office he announced that Peru would not deal with the IMF. Peru was the most militant stance among debtor countries demanding reforms in the world financial system.

Freed of having to service most of its \$15 billion (£8.8 billion) foreign debt, the Government stimulated growth through deficit spending and subsidized imports. But it failed to safeguard international reserves or boost exports. Now its IMF arrears total \$457 million, which must be paid up before the Government can benefit from new facilities being drafted for Third World countries.

The former Finance Minister, Señor Javier Salas Rucite, says there is a possibility of "friendly" countries, including the United States, making a loan, but warned: "There is a real risk that the enormous sacrifice being made by the people will be in vain (because of the) lack of consistency in the measures." The Government has already had to backtrack on an announced price freeze and may have to devalue again.

Economists warn it will take at least four months to resolve these problems. A Cabinet of political independents to serve as a caretaker government until the García term runs out in mid-1990 may also be needed, they said.

Higher inflation: Consumer prices in Peru rose 117.9 per cent during September, economic analysts said. It is the biggest monthly inflation increase in Peruvian history.

EEC seeks urgent action on ozone

From Mario Modiano, Delphi

Alarmed by new evidence that the damage to the Earth's ozone layer is more extensive than had been assumed, European environment ministers have agreed at a meeting here on the need for drastic action, including a possible ban on aerosol sprays which contain chlorofluorocarbons.

The 12 ministers met on Saturday near the sanctuary of this ancient oracle, almost as if to seek her answers to the question of how to secure funds for preventive environmental protection.

Under the Montreal Convention for the Protection of the Ozone, which the Community has endorsed, production of chlorofluorocarbons used in sprays and refrigeration must be halved by the year 2000. The meeting agreed that this was now not enough

and called for the active participation of ordinary people in the effort.

"All sprays containing these substances will have to be banned," the report on the meeting's conclusions said. Lord Calthness, the Minister for the Environment, said an important British scientific report prepared on the subject would be published today. "All the scientific evidence shows that the ozone hole is bigger than we thought it was," he said. "It is fairly certain that this is due to the CFCs and that the reduction agreed in Montreal is perhaps not enough."

The meeting endorsed a British proposal that such global issues as the depletion of the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect — caused by carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, lifting temperatures — should be discussed at the formal Ministerial Council on November 24.

Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Royal Society last week on threats to the environment is clearly encouraging British ministers to take a lead. Lord Calthness said her speech had been well received by all the delegations.

However, Mr Stanley Clinton-Davis, the European Commissioner for the Environment, was sceptical: "Converts to the cause are always welcome... but I am looking for proof of real intent."

The Commissioner, whose mandate, like that of Lord Cockfield, Mrs Thatcher has refused to renew, deplored the Government's poor record in honouring Community directives on water, drinking and

bathing, and for poisoning the seas with titanium dioxide and sewage sludge.

Her emphasis on acid rain, he said, sounded hollow after Britain's obstruction last June of an ambitious European plan on this issue.

Mr Clinton-Davis told the meeting that the greenhouse effect was potentially the most serious environmental problem of the 1990s. A European task force was set up to look into the implications. The meeting also asked him to prepare a report on toxic waste disposal for next month's formal session.

The 12 ministers left Delphi determined to pursue a Greek proposal to put the problem of the environment squarely on the table of the next European summit, to be held on Rhodes on December 3.

What will the impact of 1992 be on national sovereignty, and how can the Brussels bureaucracy be made democratically accountable? Even if Mr Papandreu's health jeopardizes the Rhodes summit in December, the high-level debate will go on and the questions will have to be faced.

Heresies of 'Lady de Gaulle' set Europeans thinking

Two weeks after Mrs Thatcher's speech in Bruges on Britain and Europe, the Continent has calmed down. The tone has changed. First reactions were negative, even scornful; the Prime Minister was accused of being anti-European, and was dubbed "Lady de Gaulle" for suggesting that Europe should aim at a Community of Independent and sovereign states rather than a federal union.

As so often before with Mrs Thatcher's interventions in EEC affairs, yesterday's heresy is on the way to becoming today's orthodoxy. "Let's be fair to Lady de Gaulle," ran the headline this weekend in the West German weekly *Die Zeit*.

At least Mrs Thatcher was giving a lead, the paper said, and filling the gap left by a relatively ineffective Greek EEC presidency (due to the illness of Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister).

The European press has even praised Mrs Thatcher for raising some of the trickier issues of the 1992 integration programme, including how to control drugs and crime, and the issue of national sovereignty.

Some of Europe's leading politicians also profess themselves grateful for Mrs Thatcher's frankness. Mr Wilfried Martens, the long-serving Belgian Prime Minister, said Mrs Thatcher had "opened up a political debate in which it is the right — even the duty — of other heads of government to participate".

Even M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission and the target of many of Mrs Thatcher's criticisms, said he wanted to avoid a "polemic" over 1992.

None of this means, however, that the fight has been called off.

On the contrary, the battle over the final shape of the 1992 process is hotting up behind the scenes. The tone may have changed, but many European officials still think that Mrs Thatcher is wrong.

Last week M Delors made it clear that he, like Mrs Thatcher, believes that "the French will still be French" after 1992 (it would be remarkable if they were not). But

Brussels View
By Richard Owen

he pointed out that integration, even federal union, did not mean that national identities in Europe would disappear. Moreover, M Delors said, the Single European Act, signed by all member states, provides for eventual union, including economic and monetary union. Mr Martens was equally blunt.

Europe's history, "steeped in diversity", meant that a highly decentralized form of European government was preferable — but European government there eventually would be. Mr Martens said he shared Mrs Thatcher's opposition to "evil" over-regulation by the Brussels bureaucracy. But he said the answer lay in limiting the bureaucrats by making them answerable to "a genuinely European and sovereign legislature".

Mrs Thatcher's remarks about "over-regulation" are in any case misplaced, EEC officials say. European-level rules are not intended to add to national regulations, thus creating the "nightmare" of Mrs Thatcher's Luxembourg speech, but aim to replace national regulations and thus open up markets and liberalize commerce and travel.

The debate between EEC "visionaries" who see 1992 as the first step towards union, and the "pragmatists" who see it as a limited programme to benefit business and travel, goes on. It is now accompanied, however, by what might be termed the "politicization" of 1992. In this parallel debate the Labour Party, the TUC, M Delors (a French Socialist), and Greece and Spain, both of which have a Socialist administration, all want 1992 to be "softened" by social legislation on employees' rights, for example, through an EEC-wide company law.

Mrs Thatcher will have none of this, since it smacks of old-fashioned "collectivism". Her few seems to be that most European political cultures do not share her belief in the rolling back of state controls, but are still wedded to consensus politics.

Exporting Thatcherism to the Continent, in other words, may

prove incompatible with 1992. Paradoxically, while this struggle for the soul of the Single Market goes on, Britain is quietly falling in line with the EEC on a range of 1992 issues, from the environment to freedom of capital movement.

By the end of the year there may be compromises on such contentious issues as the approximation of VAT rates and EEC powers of merger control.

But as the 1992 programme rolls forward, there are still no answers to the questions Mrs Thatcher has raised.

MONDAY PAGE

Missing, presumed fair game

There is a growing trend to blame victims of crime for their predicament, says Libby Purves — fuelled by hurtful press speculation, but encouraged by the public's own deep-rooted fears

Yesterday the Suzy Lamplugh affair continued, fortissimo, in the Sunday papers: not with any new evidence or hope in the affair of the missing estate agent, but with accounts of a "permanent, lonely quest for sexual fulfilment", of multiple affairs and a "preoccupation" with finding the right man. Meanwhile her parents (who left home for the period of publication and hype of Andrew Stephen's book) say baldly: "We loved our daughter very much and are very proud of her. Now we feel victims a second time."

Even if they could disprove some of the statements about their daughter's morals and behaviour, they can do nothing: the dead cannot be labelled, and suits cannot be brought on behalf of the missing. They are powerless: I have even heard it said — in a curious reflection of the public attitude to rape victims — that the Lamplughs "brought it on themselves" by co-operating with the Press so keenly in the past and founding the Suzy Lamplugh Trust. Take a tiger by the tail, especially a Press tiger, and it will turn one day and bite your head off.

They are, nevertheless, bereaved parents. And it does seem unnecessarily cruel that barely two years after their daughter's disappearance, any journalist should be entitled, blithely to risk over her past and present, her as a one-night-stand type with no fear of comeback whatsoever.

It was in 1975 that a parliamentary committee suggested

the possibility of extending the law on defamation for five years after death. Paragraph 419 of the report of the Committee on Defamation asks: "Why should it remain lawful to add to the grief of a widow by stating falsely just after her husband has been buried that he was a criminal? We think that there should be a limited protection for such near relatives." The committee recommended that relatives should be able to bring an injunction for those five years, but not to claim damages. It seems a small, humane reform, but it never reached the statute-book in Britain, although it has in certain other countries.

Helen Reeves, director of the National Association of Victim Support Schemes, would like to see such a law here. Broadening the issue, she would also like it to be compulsory for defence barristers in mitigation speeches to make it perfectly clear when they are merely quoting their client without substantiation: mitigation, like everything else said in court, is privileged and cannot be acted against.

"One woman, a vicar's wife, rang me up in great distress because she had just read the local paper," Reeves says. "Another woman had just won a conditional discharge for assault after the defence claimed that this was only one of a series of violent attacks between the two women, and that on the last occasion it was the vicar's wife who hit the accused. It was on the front page of the paper." The vicar's wife, who said this was not remotely true, was advised to ask the editor to print a



reply. "But I also had to warn her that she — the vicar's wife — would not be protected from a libel action by the other woman." The moral is clearly that if you want to blacken someone's character, first hit them, and then say what you like in court.

"Another example is of a man who was murdered. The defence said that a relationship had been going on between him and another member of the same family, hence it was a crime of passion. The family were quite convinced this was not the case; no witness ever spoke; but they had no redress."

Very often, Reeves says, she has "genuine rape victims in trouble with their husbands because the defence has alleged consent. If the case collapses for lack of evidence, ordinary people, unfamiliar with the technicalities of the law, tend to think that this means the defence was entirely right, and the rape victim was lying. It causes immense distress." The Press Council does, in fact, advise that if there appears to be substance in a mitigation, the accusations should not be taken further by printing them; but the

temptation is frequently too great for many editors.

The problem of reporting crime without making the innocent miserable is not a simple one. Rooted deep in all of us, Reeves says, there lies a need to blame victims of crime for their misfortunes. A former probation officer, she has become something of an expert on this unfortunate psychological quirk.

"All of us need to believe that these things could not happen to us. It is an essential part of living in society that we trust that terrible things will not happen to us or our families. So when a girl is

way of thinking, but it goes deep.

"And there are two things which make 'victim blaming' worse at the moment," says Reeves, whose organization is now advising the Lamplughs. "One is the problem of mitigation speeches, and the way they are reported. The other is a certain trend in crime prevention: it's gathering momentum, and we're worried about it. Unwittingly, some of the well-intentioned campaigns have suggested that there really can be immunity from crime, from which it follows that victims are somehow to blame."

The Metropolitan Police have published a leaflet advising women to vary their route home; another tells people never to stop at a road accident in case it is a trap; an American self-defence expert I met — ironically, at a Suzy Lamplugh Trust conference on women's safety — had the gall to suggest that women should never wear red because it might cause aggression.

"They are suggesting that we modify perfectly normal behaviour," Reeves says. "I really do believe in the right to have a normal life, not looking backward over our shoulders and thinking constantly about crime. Of course you stick to main roads at night, and so forth: but if we start to see ourselves as just objects of potential crime, it is terrible. And when

Reeves, with her wide experience of victim families, that compared with the disaster of the crime itself, a bit of silly snide journalism is not all that important. "No, no, no. You're wrong. Think about it. There are two sides to press attention. When someone's missing it is actually useful; also, many victims feel neglected and forgotten, and are glad that the press takes it all seriously; some want to share the experience of grief and help other families in the same state. That's fine."

The distress comes, says Reeves, if some inaccurate fact is published — even the victim's age, or whether he was going to school or football at the time. These families already feel that they have lost control of their lives, and to have their tragedy carelessly turned into a sort of soap-opera, a piece of violent entertainment with not much regard for reality or accuracy, hurts most terribly.

"Proud old people can be shattered, for instance, by reports which call them 'frail old men' or 'frightened old women sitting alone'. And once you get to the point when anyone starts to imply that the victim was not all they should be, it is appalling. This is a great crisis in anyone's life, after all: everything that is publicly said, in court or in a newspaper, assumes huge importance and is remembered word for word."

The other thing about victims and their families, she emphasizes, is that "these people are in shock. However well-educated and experienced they seem to be, they may need help dealing with the fast, clever questions of reporters: we always advise them to have someone else present, or to deal only through the Victim Support Scheme. Otherwise they can get badly hurt."

On the other hand, if you say nothing at all, the publicity may be worse. Perhaps the last word goes to Douglas Williams, a young friend of the Lamplughs and member of the "Puney Set" who this week tried quixotically to leap to her defence over the book: "I knew Suzy since she was 12 years old. It all sickens me." I asked him whether, after watching the Lamplugh family and their publicity (useful and otherwise) over the last two years, he now knows how to protect himself if a crime should ever come close to his life.

"Well, the trouble is, you can only defend yourself two ways: by using the law, or by using the other press to answer back. The law is no help at the moment. But the trouble with using the press and managing your own publicity is that we're all tied up in our jobs and lives. We're busy. If you try to get involved with the press, that's a full-time occupation. You're not going to win, ever."

Suzy Lamplugh, an apparently well-balanced and happy suburban girl, was, detectives discovered while investigating her disappearance, leading a complex and hectic private life. Here ANDREW STEPHEN describes the hidden side of missing Suzy.

THE SUZY LAMPLUGH STORY PART 2

THE PURSUIT OF LOVE

Helper and victim: Helen Reeves (top) and press coverage yesterday of the Suzy Lamplugh affair; "to have their tragedy carelessly turned into a sort of soap-opera... hurts families most terribly," she says



'No bride was ever more eager to get away on her honeymoon'

In a recent profile of Janet Street-Porter, her friend, Linda Agran, said of the three-times-married, 41-year-old expert on youth culture: "She should not marry again, but the trouble is, she loves weddings."

I think that this is much odder of Janet than her love of sticking bits of lettering all over the television screen during her programmes and playing music on the sound-track so that you can't hear what the people are saying. I don't love weddings at all because they never work out the way that you intended. I realize that you can say the same about marriages but most people spend more time planning their wedding day than all the days that follow it, so the lack of

satisfaction is bound to be more keenly felt.

Having seen scores of girlfriends exhaust themselves trying to find a bridesmaid's dress that would look equally becoming on their 28-year-old maid-of-honour and their three-year-old flower-girl, when my own wedding loomed I demanded a register office service and a small family dinner. And definitely no speeches. What I got were bridesmaids and wall-to-wall flowery hats, and speeches.

No bride was ever more eager to get away on her honeymoon, not for the usual amorous reasons, but because it was so embarrassing standing around draped in veiling and watching people's

necks flushing after too much champagne. A psychoanalyst would find it very interesting to know that as soon as the honeymoon was over I dyed my entire wedding outfit, including the satin shoes, black. I only wish I could have poured black dye over the speechifying best man, too.

The second time around, I specified a register office service and a small family dinner. And no speeches. I almost got it. On the day of the wedding, instead of the hairdresser coming round to give me a comb-out, I washed my hair, let it dry all

PENNY PERRICK

by itself and put on a cotton blouse and skirt. Then my husband-to-be and I, followed by our brood of children, walked along Kensington, High Street to the register office, bumping into people doing their shopping at Marks & Spencer and Dorothy Perkins. The absence of big black cars tied with ribbon was so relaxing that I almost forgot what I was about to do and had to be restrained from popping into British Home Stores en route to look at the new jumpers.

The register office lived up to all my expectations, no organ music, no ser-

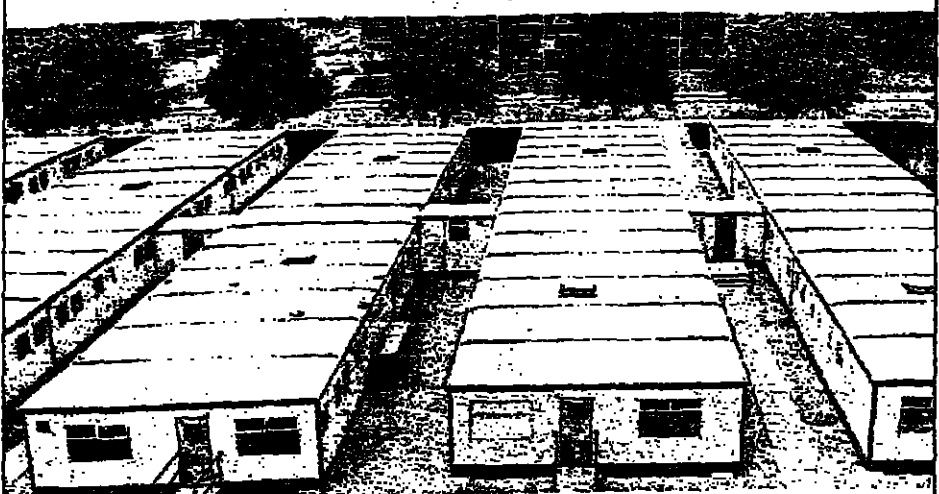
mons and not a flowery hat in sight. After marrying us in a friendly and informal fashion, the registrar scuttled around the table and asked if he could kiss the bride, a very thoughtful gesture on his part as it convinced me that although I was now a wife and stepmother I was still attractive to other men.

And then my troubles began. For no sooner had we settled down to the small, informal family party of any dreams than my brother-in-law insisted on making a speech. As I listened to the snappy jokes, the truisms and the platitudes I realized that I may not be the best wife in the world but I am, without a doubt, the very worst bride.

Since I am still one husband behind

Ms Street-Porter I am even now planning my third wedding. I have taken note of the Christening announcements on the Court and Social page of this newspaper, especially the ones where it says: "The godparents were Lady Malaprop and the Hon Sebastian Rolls Aston Martin for whom Mrs John Smith and Mr Tom Jones stood proxy." I am sure that, for a price, Mrs Smith and Mr Jones will stand proxy for me and my man, should I happen to find one. They can hire Westminster Abbey, the Savoy Hotel and have a line-up of bridesmaids in puffed sleeves while I and the one I have yet to meet toast each other's happiness with a Chinese takeaway while watching Network 7.

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Smart girls

TALKBACK

From Alexia Roe, Cheltenham Terrace, London SW3

I would like to suggest, as a former female Millhillian, that schools ought to consider reviewing prescribed dress regulations from a senior school level and not merely at sixth form level (Friday Page, September 23). It is necessary to instil into teenagers the importance of an all-over impressive and smart appearance in a fast and highly competitive society such as ours, which bases its judgments on purely superficial matters. There is no room for the "dumb blonde" in today's society, instead she is being replaced by the "brainy brunette".

Mention was made that in a predominantly male sixth form, girls are already subjected to the "pat downs" of a purely chauvinistic society, yet in my experience these so-called criticisms are generally nothing more than mere schoolboy taunts. I truly believe that men are prepared to give women a fair trial once they have proved that they are serious, and not just toying with a novel idea.

From Wing Cdr T.F.H. Hudson, Chilton Foliat, Hungerford, Berks
Your recent photograph of the girls of King Edward VI School, evidently dressed out of doubtless, makes one long for our take-over by the Russians, who would presumably impose their pleasing uniforms for schoolgirls.

From Jane Godbeer, Axminster, Devon
Plus ça change. Heather Kirby's article "School for Scandal" (Wednesday Page, September 21) revived some memories. As a student in the OU's first intake I attended the A100 Humanities Course Summer School at Exeter University in August 1971, where some unusual liaisons resulted.

If I had not had such a heavy cold the whole time I might have made whoopee with the music tutor. He confessed that he needed the week I was there to recover from the antics of the previous week. Instead he had to content himself with the 100 per cent attention he got from "those crazy adults" in the tutorial groups.

From Mrs Rose-Mary Clifford, Bardfield, Essex

Ms Kirby must write as she finds and thinks best, but must you print? The Open University is a lifeline to thousands and the admiration of those interested and involved in this area of teaching. So why do you knock it by printing an article like this?

The Times may say that it reflects the world around it, and the Open University and its alleged "sex frolics" are such. But who benefits from such a report? Ultimately a newspaper must be judged by its editorial policy. What is The Times's policy in presenting Open University in this minimal defamatory angle?

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TIMES DIARY

CLEMENT FREUD

The weekend motor show, fashion parades and the Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp have comprehensively snarled up this already snarled-up city. Hotels have been up their noses. Full boards, restaurants laugh hollowly at requests for tables and my taxi driver, having taken 15 minutes to arrive at the Place de la Concorde, did not know how to get to the Rue Gustave Courbet where I was invited to dinner: had he driven down Park Lane as he drove along the Champs Elysées he would have been arrested for kerb crawling.

We finally reached the Vietnamese restaurant, where, after a spiced dish redolent of lemon grass, coriander, coconut and chilli, I ordered a pudding of caramelized coffee with bananas. It was tacky where it should have been crisp. When I pointed this out to the charming owner she brought a pan of sizzling caramelized pieces, dunked each in iced water at our table, and the confection was perfect.

In the 1890s Mr Bertie Bassett, a fastidious North Country confectioner, served pennyworths of desiccated coconut to one child, a twist of liquorice to another... and noticing two flecks of sweetmeat on his immaculate counter he licked his finger and popped the two morsels into his mouth. He then said Eureka - presumably with a Yorkshire accent - opened a factory and never looked back. Well at 7 Rue Gustave Courbet in the 16th district on Saturday evening, I knocked over a glass of 1986 Gewürztraminer. The content landed on my office banana plate. I tasted it and it was stunning. Even thus do culinary breakthroughs occur. Now I need a marketing consultant.

Some months ago when my luggage got lost at Gatwick and I mentioned the matter in this column, I received a polite letter from a minor BA functionary. "Lord King would be interested to hear whether it was British Airways who mislaid your luggage," I wrote back to say that on this occasion it had been another carrier but revised upwardly my opinion of an airline chairman who reads the Times Diary and bothers to have letters written - even if ill-addressed.

Well now Lord King, let me write to you: I flew to Paris at the weekend - BA, club class. I arrived at Heathrow an hour before take-off, as requested, to find that your airline (it was once ours and we were quite proud of it) sells 10 per cent more tickets than there are seats. Consequently, more than 30 passengers with confirmed bookings - including me - were unable to board.

Are you aware that selling a commodity which you knowingly cannot deliver is immoral - and in many instances illegal? In the Soviet Union, corporate greed at the expense of the consumer carries the death penalty for profiteering. If I had 10 bars of gold and sold one each to 11 different people I should expect to be prosecuted for chicanery. Tell me the difference.

At Heathrow after an hour we were told to queue for a discount, and when I got to the front 20 minutes later I was offered a voucher which would not quite have covered the cost of two hours waiting by my Paris limo driver. I shall not fly BA again if there is an alternative - and I'm well aware that if I had got a seat someone else, with fewer column inches, would have had their weekend wrecked.

As I got on a flight two hours later there were some 70 fuming people milling around Paris check-in, being told of your enlightened commercial approach. "Company policy is to oversell 35 tickets a flight," said the supervisor. "Since passengers quite often don't show." An apparition confirmed that everyone was doing their best. One's best on Arc de Triomphe weekend might have extended to a back-up plane.

BARRY FANTONI



Poor Ralph - just as he was coming round to women priests...

A short rest in the Pimm's campaign pending my meeting tomorrow with the overloads in which they want to discuss marketing policy and I intend to show them 240 letters from readers, not one of whom supports weaker Pimm's in smaller, uncalibrated bottles at the same high price. The most interesting communication of the week came from a man who is concerned about Rose's Lime Juice. He feels that it is less limey than it was, and a bit paler in colour. Also the bottle is now plastic when it was glass and the label is no longer so prettily printed. I am beginning to understand why consumerism is addictive.

British Rail, unlike the DHSS, maintains equality between the sexes and men become eligible for concessionary fares at 60, just like women. The concession card when I first achieved my three score years had a squiggle or two causing ticket officers to recognize it and guards on trains to look at it and nod their heads so that passengers sitting nearby thought I might be a director of the company. Last year the card had SRC in the top left-hand corner - which was all right because I could cover it with my thumb. The current one has SENIOR CITIZEN printed in bold capitals on the top of the card and again at the bottom - perhaps because old people forget so quickly. I hear that next year they are planning to tattoo Senior Citizen on our wrinkled foreheads.

Johannesburg President Botha's diplomatic foray into black-ruled Africa, which has already taken him to Malawi, Mozambique and Zaire and may lead soon to participation in a summit meeting of southern African states, is not the first time that Pretoria has sought to defuse its internal problems by breaking out of its condition of apartheid-induced ostracism.

There are parallels with the "outward policy" pursued by Botha's predecessor, John Vorster, in the late 1960s and early '70s. Vorster talked grandly then of South Africa becoming the regional power-house of a "constellation" of southern African states who would agree to set aside ideological differences in recognition of their economic interdependence. It was an imaginative but empty gesture. But after a decade of diplomatic effort, only Malawi, under the eccentric Dr Hastings Banda, had opened full diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

The Vorster initiative was finally doomed by the chaotic collapse of Portuguese rule in Angola and Mozambique, the start of South Africa's military involvement in Angola, and by the brutal crushing of the 1976 Soweto uprising. Close on a decade of hostility ensued as Pretoria sought to "destabilize"

Michael Hornsby analyses Pretoria's new diplomatic offensive

Why Botha wants peace

its neighbours by flexing its economic muscle and aiding insurgents in several black-ruled states. South African attitudes notably hardened after the 1980 election victory in Zimbabwe of the Marxist guerrilla leader, Robert Mugabe, rather than the compliant Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whom Pretoria had covertly backed.

The roots of Botha's new diplomatic drive go back to 1984 when he signed a non-aggression pact with Mozambique's nominally Marxist leader, Samora Machel. The nub of the deal was that Machel would no longer provide a base for guerrillas of the underground African National Congress (ANC), while Pretoria would cease support for the Renamo insurgents in Mozambique and also extend economic assistance. At about the same time, Pretoria, with American mediation, signed an agreement with the Marxist MPLA government in Angola providing for a ceasefire, and withdrawal of South African

troops from the southern part of the country.

Although hailed as diplomatic breakthroughs, the effect of both agreements proved short-lived. Pretoria's relations with its neighbours touched a nadir in late 1986 after the death of Machel in a plane crash just inside South African territory which the South Africans were accused of engineering. It was only early this year when Machel's successor, Joaquim Chissano, sent a peace envoy to Cape Town, that the political climate perceptibly warmed.

Chissano played a go-between role with the US in initiating a London in early May the still continuing series of meetings between Angola, Cuba and South Africa aimed at ending the inter-related conflicts in Angola and South African-ruled Namibia. These discussions have now gone through seven rounds, latterly in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic.

There is no doubt that the desire for a settlement in south-

western Africa has been the main stimulus behind the current diplomatic activity. For South Africa, its economy sapped by sanctions and a flight of foreign capital, the human and economic cost of continuing to occupy Namibia and supporting the Angolan UNITA rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi has begun to look unacceptably high. Angola and Mozambique desperately need peace to rebuild their shattered but potentially well-endowed economies.

While the Angolans are fairly independent of South Africa economically, Chissano has accepted that his country, for reasons of geography and history, is bound for the foreseeable future to a relationship of economic intimacy with Pretoria.

Botha wants to get out of Namibia on the best possible terms. Closure of ANC bases in Angola, removal of the 50,000 Cuban troops in that country and some kind of reconciliation between the pro-western UNITA and the MPLA would sugar an

otherwise bitter pill for the South African military, which is loath to lose its strategically-positioned Namibian base and write off the 10 years it has invested in nurturing UNITA.

Here the roles of Presidents Mobutu of Zaire and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo are of importance. Although ideologically having little in common, they share a concern that the civil war in Angola could spill over into their countries, and they have the support of a number of other mainly conservative and francophone black states in pushing for talks between the MPLA and UNITA.

Zaire's relations with Angola have long been tense when not openly hostile. In 1977 and 1978, the MPLA backed two invasions of southern Zaire by Angola-based Zairian rebels. Over the last couple of years there has been mounting evidence that Mobutu has been allowing the American Central Intelligence Agency to train and equip UNITA guerrillas at bases in south-

eastern Zaire. The fighting in Angola has also closed the Benguela railway, which ends at the Angolan Atlantic coast port of Lobito and in peacetime would offer the quickest route to North American and European markets for the mineral exports of both Zaire and Zambia, as well as provide valuable revenue for Luanda.

So a mix of political, economic and military arguments point towards a settlement. It is still premature to speak of a "breakthrough". Malawi has long been an odd man out, and Mozambique and Pretoria have been talking at head-of-state level since 1984. Zaire and other francophone states were involved in the earlier Vorster initiative and have always retained unofficial contacts with Pretoria which are now being brought out of the closet. Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda has met Botha before. President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is still awaiting personal contact with Botha and resisting pressure to treat with UNITA, while Mugabe has always stood aloof.

If it can be directly involved, then Botha's claim at the weekend that "Africa is talking to South Africa" would begin to take on real substance. It could also put more pressure on the ANC to drop the "armed struggle" and negotiate.

John Dunn

Fitting Labour for office

Will Labour ever govern Britain again? Many well-informed political journalists plainly assume that it will not, and only the very sanguine among the party faithful can still be wholly confident that it must. Thus far 1988 has not been a good year for the party, with a divisive leadership contest, dramatic divisions within the TUC, and a lacklustre performance by Mr Kinnock.

But it has not been a good year for the Government either, increasingly at sea in its handling of health and education against a background of high interest rates, rapidly rising inflation, a huge and unanticipated trade gap and a runaway boom in house prices. Bad though 1988 has been for both Tories and Labour, however, their discomfort has been as nothing compared with that of the parties of the erstwhile Alliance.

Bearing these facts in mind, two important points have to be made. The first is the relative historical solidity of the Labour party, its deep implantation in Britain's history and the life of its people. This legacy has many disadvantages and it offers no permanent guarantee against the damage inflicted by the fecklessness and obtuseness of the party's leaders. But it does provide the one key advantage of any great political party: personal loyalties on which it can continue to draw.

It is possible to squander such assets. During the past decade successive leaders have done so extensively. But they have yet to complete the task. Until they do, the Labour Party will remain the only alternative government available to the electorate.

Secondly, even the most triumphal of administrations can always lose its political touch and, having done so, render itself unelectable. Nothing about the Labour Party as yet suggests that it will soon win power by dint of its own achievements. But many parties have power thrust upon them by the débacle of their opponents. After almost a decade of Mrs Thatcher's rule, the structure of British politics still leaves Labour - though neither

of the centre parties - wholly open to this possibility.

For the moment this is scarcely an urgent prospect. But it will gain sharply in urgency if the Government falters further, and it is already exerting a certain serene pressure on Labour's domestic deliberations.

Any political party is subject to sharply different pressures in opposition and in government. Labour, as a political affiliate of the trade unions, is especially schizophrenic in the face of these conflicting pressures.

Many of the party's activists are more than a little ambivalent over the prospect of exercising governmental power at all. Most union leaders are properly wary of subordinating the interests of their members to those of wider groupings for whom they feel no particular affection. The comfortably traditional formulas of socialist allegiance which provide Labour with its natural litany of solidarity are increasingly irrelevant to any defensible scheme for acquiring and exercising power.

But the more anodyne formulas that please political journalists, the reliance, as Tony Benn complains, "on politeries and public relations techniques" to enable it "to slither into office", evoke acute distrust within its own ranks, without endowing it with any clear overall purpose.

The initial fruits of the party's Policy Review, revealed in May, were less inflammatory than might have been feared, acknowledging the need for international price competitiveness and continued membership of Nato and the EEC, favouring large-scale re-nationalization and punitive tax rates, and expressing devout concern for consumer interests. But there was no clear call for the reconstruction of British society or a convincing programme for governing the country more graciously and less haphazardly than the Tories - particularly in the fields of economic policy and defence.

Defence in particular bore the hallmark of the party's deepest practical instinct, immortalized in another recent context by John Edmonds: "Faced with a choice between muddle and disaster, I did everything I could to work for a muddle".

The Policy Review process exposes the predicament of an ideological party in opposition in a deeply unfavourable manner, highlighted in this instance by a hostile press. But the energy and commitment of the party activists require that they at least be listened to with patience. Since few of them will ever take part in government, they have little motive for abandoning cherished hopes or convictions.

What use to them is a Labour party which even in opposition will not pledge itself to realize their objectives? The natural programme for party activists in



opposition is a *résumé* of all their most deeply held political beliefs, constrained lightly, if at all, by the real conditions of government, and modified only marginally by the perceived requirements of electoral tact.

But a party in government is immediately subject to very different constraints. The same pressures which make it so painful for its activists in opposition to relinquish any element of their personal convictions protect a party's leaders in government from the contradictions and flagrant impossibilities with which their followers seek to saddle them. Labour has been in government before. At least on an ingenious view, it is Benn's memories of that experience which make him such an obdurate fundamentalist today.

Fundamentalism is unlikely to prove an asset when it comes to getting elected in the great majority of constituencies, but it often helps the would-be Labour candidate to secure the nomination; and any future Labour majority will certainly include many fundamentalists. The Labour Party is thus still quite easy for a lucky and capable opponent to defeat. It may still be handed victory, but even at this late stage it also retains a real opportunity to enhance its prospects through its own exertions.

It could do so in either of two main ways. One would extend the political impetus of the Policy Review, adjusting the party's profile under professional cosmetic guidance to best position it to slither into office. The principal prerequisites for

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Commentary • JACK STRAW

Central line failure

A poster on Platform 5 of Euston underground station, inviting those with "comments or suggestions" to send them to Mr Bob Bayman, the new divisional manager of London Transport's Victoria and Northern lines. One comment appears on the poster itself. "Dear Bob," someone has scrawled. "Your trains run late. A customer."

Mr Bayman has my sympathy. There can be few worse jobs in Britain today than being identified as the man responsible for the Northern Line. A Turkish bath, fully clothed, is now *de rigueur* most nights on the Northern Line. The sweat can be overpowering; so too can the confusion. It is not unusual at the Kennington interchange for the sign on the front of the train, the platform indicator and the staff all to say different things about where a train is going (or not going).

Still, there has been some improvement. This time last year the conditions were so indescribably bad that for once the letter which I had composed to Sir Keith Bright, the LT chairman, while my face was forced down someone else's neck and a briefcase was jammed into my kidneys, was sent. It produced a hauntingly prophetic reply. "Too much risk," wrote Sir Keith, "has been accepted in the interests of economy - on, as government support is top of the list, and Mr Bayman has to deal with the now irreconcilable tasks of satisfying passengers on the one hand and his senior management on the

other, for whom cost cutting has become an obsession."

New automatic ticket barriers are introduced, regardless of their public acceptability. The passengers boycott them, the staff give up; yet still management persists while trains are cancelled, escalators remain un-repaired for weeks, and buses fail to run.

Many peak-hour bus journeys now take half as long again as they did. There is no mention of this in London Transport's "business plan" for 1987-88: nor discussion of the reason - the wholly inappropriate replacement in central London of crewed, open-deck buses by one-person-operated buses which take three times as long to load, are less reliable, force the drivers behind assault-proof screens and whose upper decks are a haven for graffiti artists.

I should perhaps feel some sympathy not only with Mr Bayman but with his bosses too, for they could claim that they are only doing the Government's bidding. But I don't. Sir Keith Bright and his colleagues say that LT's problems are those of success - but they are wholly disingenuous about the reason, after years of decline, for the 18 per cent increase in the number of bus passengers and 45 per cent increase in Underground passengers during the 1980s, and about the results of present policy.

The increase has nothing to do with the self-congratulatory list offered at the front of the business plan and everything to do with a now extinct body

whose very mention causes apology in Conservative circles: the GLC - the Labour GLC.

The original GLC policy, in 1981, was to cut fares by 50 per cent. Lord Denning's "Fares Fair" judgment put paid to that; but fares were reduced from their 1982 peak by 20 per cent for buses, 30 per cent for tube - and the great innovation, the travel card, was introduced. The GLC proved what the Department of Transport had long denied (and still refuses to accept): that public transport usage is price sensitive, up as well as down.

London Transport's senior management did not like the GLC. They had to deal with difficult councillors such as David Weitzel who put passengers (and staff) before cost cutting; or Michael Ward, who thought that good cheap public transport helped the whole conurbation - and not least those who had to use a car.

"Who misses the GLC?" ministers sometimes ask. "Every passenger with any memory" is the answer. The GLC made LT accountable to the public; imperfectly, of course, but better than the proxy for London's public now exercised by the Transport Secretary, Paul Channon.

London Transport is the only body re-nationalized by this government's abolition of the GLC in 1986, pre-dated the GLC's abolition by two years; but it was part of the same determination to break up the only major force of opposition in the capital whatever the cost - social or in cash.

Abolition of the GLC and the

metropolitan counties was sold on the basis that it would "streamline the cities" (in the words of the 1983 White Paper) and lead to a saving of £120 million a year and 9,000 jobs.

Both claims were always a sham; and now, for the GLC area, we have meticulous detail to support this. In the *London Government Handbook* (Cassell), Michael Hebbert and Tony Travers spell out the astonishing web of almost 100 ad hoc bodies which now administer former GLC services, at similar cost and staff levels to the GLC.

In her Bruges speech the Prime Minister said it was ironic "that just when those countries such as the Soviet Union which have tried to run everything from the centre are learning that success depends on dispersing power and decisions away from the centre, some in the [European] Community want to move in the opposite direction".

There is, however, a double irony, obviously lost on Mrs Thatcher. Forty per cent of the services once run by the locally elected GLC are now centrally controlled, Brezhnev style.

The consequences are also the same as in the Soviet Union - inefficiency, with priorities determined by a protected bureaucracy, perplexed that ordinary travellers - Mr Bayman's "customers" - do not show their proper gratitude for a service which, most nights, would not be out of place somewhere in the Third World.

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.

OCT 3 ON THIS DAY 1918

Although pickets were not well organized, violence against strike-breakers has long been a part of the industrial scene - as this report of a dispute involving street cleaners in Holborn, in central London, illustrates.

SCANDAL OF DIRTY STREETS

Yesterday morning a gang of women made another attempt to clean the streets of Holborn, but with no better success than on the previous occasion. The borough authorities assert that on this, as on the previous occasion, the police failed to afford the women any adequate protection against the strikers. Shortly after 7 in the morning the first batch of about 17 women started out. No sooner had they left the depot than they were pelted by the strikers with mud and refuse. Women supporters of the strikers took part in the attack. Some of the streets were swept, and the refuse piled into heaps. But as soon as a little mud was heaped up a striker came along and kicked it about.

Carts followed close on the heels of the sweepers, and some of the dirt was removed, but before much progress had been made the carts refused to go on working, because, they said, they could not gather up the dirt if it was not in the proper heaps. Mr Spurrell, the borough surveyor, accompanied by his wife, led the first batch of women out, and the surveyor received a shower of mud. A number of women waited at the depot later in the morning, and all expressed their willingness to go out if they could be assured that the women supporters of the strikers could be

"cleared off the streets." As these women were waiting round the corner the sweepers remained inside.

The streets yesterday were, if possible, dirtier than ever, with a fortnight's accumulation of refuse. At several spots, notably in Red Lion-square and at the lower end of Shaftesbury-avenue, there are small stagnant lakes which the pedestrian is obliged to go round. Red Lion-square, Lamb's Conduit-street, Guilford-street, Southampton-row, Theobalds-road, High Holborn, and many other thoroughfares are disgustingly dirty and Russell-square and other squares are in a bad condition.

The borough council posted a notice yesterday stating that it was prepared to give the war bonus demanded to 47 members of the permanent staff if they resumed work at once, but that they would disperse with the services of all temporary employees. At a meeting of strikers it was resolved unanimously to reject this proposal.

Mr T. McGrath, assistant secretary of the National Union of Corporation Workers, stated that the offer of the council did not cover all the permanent employees of the council. If up to a fortnight ago 79 road cleaners were required for the service of the borough it was difficult to see how the work could now be done in a satisfactory manner by the 36 road sweepers included in the council's offer. The council had been paying: Permanent men, 27s a week plus 14s bonus; temporary men, 24s a week, plus 14s bonus; and casuals, 4s 4d a day. They demanded that as all were engaged on the same work, all should receive the same pay, and that the bonus should be increased from 14s to 20s. In other words, they wanted 27s a week and 20s bonus all round.

HELP AT



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9KN Telephone: 01-782 5000

LABOUR CONSTITUENCIES

In politics, as in other kinds of endeavour, achievement can be measured either from the point of departure or from the distance from the intended objective that remains. On the former scale, Mr Neil Kinnock can approach this week's Labour Conference with a certain satisfaction.

The "dream ticket" leadership and deputy leadership of himself and Mr Roy Hattersley have been confirmed by an overwhelming majority over the nightmare ticket of Mr Tony Benn and Mr Eric Heffer of the hard Left. Mr John Prescott's more moderate Left challenge to Mr Hattersley, a covert criticism of Mr Kinnock himself, has also been seen off handsomely.

Encouraged also by the news in the *Sunday Times* Mori opinion poll that the Conservatives' lead over Labour has contracted from 14 points to six points this month, Mr Kinnock can now feel free to interpret his victory as a mandate for pressing on more firmly with the revision of policy. This is essential if the party is to have any hope of being elected to office.

The Conference will be dominated by the interim reports from the review groups which have been re-appraising policy. Nuclear defence, the most tricky item on the revisionist agenda, has been avoided for this year. The leadership is trying to claim that Labour would attempt to negotiate away Britain's nuclear deterrent on a something-for-something basis, while still being committed to unilateral renunciation.

But the leadership will still face bitter opposition this year on those policy questions that will be before the conference, including economic management and public ownership. Nor is the scale of this opposition to be measured by the small size of Mr Benn's and Mr Heffer's voting strength. It is even understated by the percentage supporting Mr Prescott.

The sensible left, as well as Labour's right, know that Mr Kinnock must be supported wholeheartedly because he is leader, because there is no alternative and because Mr Kinnock himself would be undermined if Mr Hattersley were denied a respectable vote. They do not want the party to commit electoral

suicide by internecine war and some even accept a degree of trimming on policy.

Yet it by no means follows that the unions and the constituency parties voting for the Kinnock-Hattersley ticket are solidly united behind the revisionism which Mr Kinnock will be proclaiming. They do not welcome changes which amount to an admission that the old ideology is outmoded and not a commodity that can be sold to today's voters.

Where they can, they will resist change, and this year's Conference will be a measure of their resistance. In assessing the strength of resistance it may be almost as important to note what the unions and the constituency activists say — for an indication of their true state of mind — as to note how they expediently cast their votes.

The voters will judge the fitness of Mr Kinnock and his colleagues for office not only by their own declared intentions but by the pressures that would be exerted against them, once power had been obtained, by the party they lead and by the unions on which they depend for money. Labour's problem is that its constituency and union activists still instinctively stand for a socialism rejected by Labour's natural constituency in the country.

Significantly, the Kinnock-Hattersley ticket received much more support from those constituencies which balloted all their members than in those where the vote was determined by the small group of party activists. If Labour's natural voting constituency had its way, it would be a Social Democratic Party very much like the one which Mr Paddy Ashdown wishes to build as a replacement for Labour. All public opinion polls on political issues indicate the same thing.

But Labour can only reach that position by becoming a one-man one-vote party, financed by a large membership and not by the unions. That is the position at which Mr Kinnock aims, but it is a very long haul and almost certainly not attainable in this Parliament. Nor has Mr Kinnock's internal election victory by itself brought Labour any nearer to the point at which it would be considered a party capable of government.

OLYMPIAN SUCCESS

The thrilling finish of the marathon in Seoul provided a fitting climax to the 24th Olympic Games. In the leading group were athletes from Kenya, Djibouti, Japan and Great Britain — all of them beaten by an Italian who came from behind to win. He was the first Italian to win an Olympic marathon.

After two weeks of competition, the ethos of South Korea and its capital Seoul to host the 1988 Olympics stands vindicated. Aside from a shameful episode in the boxing ring, South Korea emerged with honour, and there was lavish praise for the engaging welcome and amiable hospitality extended by its people.

Any disorganization resulted mainly from joyous overcrowding: the Games were distinguished by the widest participation ever. The list of competitors for any event might include Russians and Americans, Africans and Chinese. West Germans and East Germans crouched side by side on the starting blocks. A young Chinese diver described the injured American who had beaten him for the gold medal as his model for the future.

Nor did the sporting superpowers effect the clean sweep many had feared. Some who were confident of success tasted failure. Britain had its own disappointments, especially on the track, but unexpected winners too. As for the smaller countries, Surinam's gold medal in swimming and athletics golds for Kenya, proved that the size of a country and its level of development do not have to dictate the scope of an individual's achievement.

Among supporters of the Olympic Games as a traditionally amateur gathering, there may be misgivings about the compromises made to accommodate showjumpers and tennis players. But the folly of describing most leading athletes as amateurs has long been conceded. Western athletes, with their appearance money and trust funds, are no more amateurs than their counterparts in the Eastern bloc, with their state-sponsored training programmes and material rewards.

At the Seoul Olympics, artificial barriers to

equal competition began to break down. The cloud that darkened Seoul was not, as some had worried four years ago, a political boycott; nor was it the much-feared terrorist attack. Mercifully, North Korea left the Games alone, and the South's restless students were kept at bay. It was the cloud of drug abuse, which has hovered without breaking over so many international sporting occasions of recent years and finally broke over Seoul.

The International Olympic Committee can point out that drug abuse detected at Seoul was no more widespread than that detected at Los Angeles. Armchair observers will complain that too many unattractively muscular men and deep-voiced and hirsute women, not to speak of medically astute trainers, must have deceived the drug-testers at Seoul no less than at previous Olympic Games.

But the positive testing of Mr Ben Johnson, winner — until disgraced — of the race that decides the world's fastest man, has established one principle: that no individual and no race is sacrosanct. For that, credit is due to the International Olympic Committee and its present chairman. The announcement that the USA and the USSR have agreed to establish mutual inspection procedures for drug abuse suggests that the international climate may soon become more hostile to chemical cheating in sport.

Unfortunately for Seoul, the disqualification of Mr Ben Johnson took a little of the gilt from its Games. Seoul may have lost something, too, from cultural and geographical factors beyond its control. Korean preference for combat sports meant the audience for track and field events was often small. Korea's position on the other side of the world meant that fewer people in the prosperous West watched the Games than might otherwise have done.

The many who did watch, however, enjoyed an unrivalled festival of sport and an introduction to another country that have done the reputation of the Olympic movement and South Korea only good.

HELP AT HOME

Mr Jack Ashley, a stout-hearted campaigner for disabled people, said this week that the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys had uncovered a "crippled army" in its new estimate that 6 million Britons suffer from some appreciable physical or mental disability. The metaphor is unfortunate.

As important as the aggregate figure from the OPCS was its data on the variety of people behind them. This is no mass, and the survey gives no support to the idea that one all-embracing policy initiative is required. It demonstrates rather the specificity of individual needs, though OPCS work on the income of the disabled may show common patterns.

The Government was accused by campaigners of sitting on these findings, ashamed to release such potent proof of the scale of disablement, and there is some evidence of Government hesitation. But that is all the more reason for reading the report attentively. Underneath its headline figure are two principal findings, neither of which is straightforward ammunition for the lobbies which want additional expenditure on social services or a reform of social benefits for the disabled.

The immediate finding worth considerable study is the OPCS conclusion that some 70 per cent of the people it classifies as disabled are elderly. The problem of disablement thus turns out, in some considerable measure, to be a problem of ageing.

This fact leads to confusion in the presentation of the findings. Disability can only be defined as a departure from the norm, an impairment of functions that most people take for granted. Yet Mr Nicholas Scott, the

Minister for the Disabled, glosses the OPCS data on the elderly by noting how common among people getting old are impairments to sight and hearing, in other words how normal are degrees of disability.

This is no debating point. It would be wrong, to devise some grand scheme of assistance to the disabled when what is required is better coordination of communal services or enhanced income support for old people.

"Support" is a notion worth exploring in greater detail. OPCS makes plain that the great majority of disabled people live in private households; very many of the disabled old live alone or with other old people. Disability has in a real sense already been "privatized".

The clear inference is that if there is to be additional public support, it must help to reinforce those private households (whether in the form of cash or physical assistance), not replace them. Once again, the data show that "care in the community" is a living reality. The object of social policy ought to be to nurture and extend it.

It is at this point that the Government can be accused of dilatoriness. It needs a strategy for such community care, a way of ensuring that resources are directed to the households that need help if they are to continue to function.

Sir Roy Griffiths answered that need by naming local authority social services departments as the prime agencies to coordinate and enable such provision. The Government has a pressing obligation to respond; if not local authorities then who is to lead at the local level? The OPCS report adds strongly to the pressure for an answer.

Questions on future of Europe

From Dr M. Panik

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's speech in Bruges and European reactions to it (reports, September 21, 22) raise a question which is of much more immediate importance than the likelihood of a United States of Europe what exactly is going to happen in 1992?

A single European market for goods cannot be achieved without a single financial market which, if it is to operate efficiently, requires a monetary union (to eliminate all those risks and uncertainties created by a multitude of currencies and exchange rates); and such a union is unlikely to survive long without a fiscal union.

The reason for this is that, despite free movement of labour, a monetary union may well increase significantly differences in income and employment levels between countries. To avoid this, and a possible disintegration of the union, members have, among other things, to agree on fiscal transfers from the more to less prosperous states — in other words, on a far more complex and politically sensitive fiscal change than the harmonisation of VAT proposed by the Commission.

This can be achieved without creating a supranational political authority. But it does require member states to pursue virtually identical economic and social objectives, and highly compatible policies. Are EEC governments really prepared to go that far? Indeed, as he seems to be against monetary and fiscal unions because they diminish national sovereignty, how long is Mrs Thatcher going to remain in favour of a single EEC market?

Industrial and other enterprises busy preparing themselves for 1992 in the expectation that the EEC will become a genuine union deserve an honest and early

answer from their political leaders.

Yours faithfully,
M. PANIK,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.

From Lord Kennet

Sir, In the first of your two leading articles (September 20, 21) on Mrs Thatcher's views on Europe, you write that "many in Britain, of all parties, find themselves in sympathy" with those views "or would do if they addressed themselves to the possible diminution of national sovereignty." Others speak or write of the Prime Minister's "Gaullism."

I am second to none in concern for our "national sovereignty"; but I do not in practice find this concern shared by the Government when the "diminution" is in the direction of the United States: the "independent deterrent" is to be made up only of US nuclear weapons; US presidential control over weapons deployed in the UK and in UK waters; US-only verification of the destruction of Soviet intermediate nuclear forces that threaten us; US presidential and congressional veto over the possible export of British-made submarines to a Commonwealth country; unadvised US claims to the exercise of civil control over any part of the UK in the event of an accident with US weaponry; and effective US sovereignty over the many US bases in the country. Not to mention the US invasion of another Commonwealth country some years ago.

Nothing like this is being claimed by "the Europeans", and this is what the defender of our sovereignty glories in putting up with.

Yours etc.,
WAYLAND KENNET,
House of Lords,
September 22.

Hong Kong rights

From the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Justice

Sir, Bernard Levin (September 26) complains that the current draft of the Basic Law for Hong Kong will not sufficiently protect the human rights of the colony's inhabitants after it becomes a "Special Administrative Region" of the People's Republic of China in 1997. Sir Geoffrey Howe (article, September 28) retorts that it will, because "human rights in Hong Kong are to be based... on the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This is what the draft Basic Law says."

I have it in front of me, and it doesn't. It has a chapter III, headed "Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Residents". This protects some of the human rights included in the two covenants — but not the right to life, freedom from torture, freedom from forced labour, habeas corpus, the presumption of innocence, freedom from retrospective criminal laws, the right to a fair trial, minority rights, and quite a few others.

It goes on to say that the provisions of the covenants "shall be implemented through legisla-

tion by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region." But this means that the covenants will only rank as ordinary laws, below the Basic Law. Any such laws can be revoked by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, one of the republic's central authorities in Beijing (article 16), which will also have the exclusive power to interpret the Basic Law itself (article 169). Moreover, the courts of Hong Kong will have no jurisdiction over "cases relating to the executive acts of the Central People's Government" (article 18).

For the moment, therefore, Mr Levin is clearly right, and Sir Geoffrey is wrong. Before this draft can hold out any real hope of protecting the human rights of six million people in Hong Kong, it will need some pretty radical amendments. At the least, the two covenants will have to be incorporated into the Basic Law itself, and the Hong Kong courts will have to have the exclusive power to interpret and apply that law, and all the other laws of Hong Kong — even against the Central People's Government.

Yours etc.
PAUL SIEGHART, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Justice,
95a Chancery Lane, WC2,
September 28.

Facts and fiction

From Mr J. W. Saunders

Sir, It is time we had a serious look at the literary and moral values of "fiction" — that is, fiction based, at the whim of the author, upon fact. This is an increasingly common genre in the cinema and especially on TV, and it operates entirely lawlessly.

Historical novelists like Sir Walter Scott and Lady Antonia Fraser are historians who have taken pains to get the known facts right. Their fictional intrigue because they assemble convincing stories and because they imagine the totality behind the facts. It is difficult enough to find out what is really true, what the facts are; but civilization depends very much on our coming to terms with reality.

Some artists, however, claim a licence to do more than reinterpret history. They invent facts, often

Stung into action

From Mr Humphrey Smallwood

Sir, I can offer another simple and effective treatment for weaver fish stings, in addition to that suggested by Mr Brasier (September 22). On August 7, 1801, my great-great-grandfather, walking on Hastings sands, picked up, in order to admire it, a small fish thrown out of a fisherman's net.

His diary relates that it stung him in the left thumb and the wound gave immediately incredible pain. On enquiry I learned that this fish is called a Wyver — very venomous and one of the fisherman's boys assured me that my hand was now ruined.

New town debts

From Mr Wyndham Thomas

Sir, The Commons Public Accounts Committee has strongly criticised the Scottish Office and the five Scottish new town corporations, and considers that most of their £852 million of Exchequer loan debt would have to be written off (report, September 16). Three things need to be said.

First, against this "debt", the market value of land and all properties held by the five corporations is, to judge from their 1987/8 accounts, almost £1.4 billion. These assets are being sold. So the Exchequer will realise a great deal more than the loans outstanding.

for political reasons, sometimes merely to make money by sensation. Hochbuth's Churchill, for instance, was palpably untrue.

Nowadays fiction is a bandwagon everyone is climbing on, so many "monocled mutineers". Recent films about Buster Edwards, for instance, and the last temptation of Christ falsify known facts about their central characters. This is the real outrage about them.

Such licence is dangerous. Some of the audience, not knowing better, may think the fantasy the truth. At best, we encourage an indifference about what is true and what fantasy. Surely, libertarians cannot honestly accept such anti-human nihilism?

Yours respectfully,
J. W. SAUNDERS,
17 Benton Road,
Middlesbrough, Cleveland,
September 21.

The pain becoming intolerable I returned direct to the Town. On speaking to some old fishermen I was relieved from my fears being told I should get quit by bearing perhaps for a long time a deal of pain. They advised me to make it bleed as much as possible and one put to it a quid of tobacco hot from the mouth... In about an hour the pain assuaged so much so that that evening he was able to enjoy a supper on some excellent Lobsters caught last night and for which we gave fifteen pence a pound.

Yours truly,
HUMPHREY SMALLWOOD,
6 Barnsley Road,
Edgbaston, Birmingham,
September 22.

Secondly, writing off these loans would put the new town corporations on terms with the Scottish and Welsh development agencies and the urban development corporations, all financed by Exchequer grant, not loans. The London Docklands Development Corporation, for instance, has spent around £500 million of grant since 1981. If that money had been loaned on new-town terms, the LDDC's loan debt, with unpaid interest, would be well over £600 million (and growing by over £100 million a year). Merseyside UDC would similarly owe over £200 million.

The SDA and WDA together receive about £140 million a year in grant. The nine new UDCs are to get grant of £100 million or

Treatment in major injury cases

From Mr S. J. Burroughs

Sir, Mr I. D. Anderson's suggestions for a "trauma service" (September 24) could spread alarm among the accident departments at teaching hospitals. As one who has had charge of a "nearest" hospital accident and emergency department for some 14 years, I should like to restore the perspective.

Mr Anderson is discussing "major injury" although he doesn't define this and he states that "successful treatment... frequently returns the individual to complete health" (my italics). Yet most systems for grading injury depend on the quality of the outcome as part of the assessment, irrespective of treatment. Severe brain injury, for example, doesn't do very well in a "nearest" hospital or a "trauma centre", whatever that really is.

At present there are insufficient statistics on the assessment of the severity of injury, and too little information as to the competence of those treating it, to support Mr Anderson's claim that there are "at least 2,000 potentially preventable deaths from injury every year". Nor is any reliable audit applied in the US or West Germany to support the notion that those countries have remedied their "similar deficiencies in trauma care" by treating most "major injury" in specialised hospitals.

It is precisely what constitutes "major injury" and who decides when it has occurred that is crucial. The American and Australian experience in Vietnam clearly showed that accurate assessment and early triage are the keys to survival of the multiply-injured and that this requires an "on site" medical team. This cannot be left to paramedics acting alone. It frequently involves large-volume blood transfusion prior to surgery and that in turn involves doing relatively simple things promptly and well.

The techniques of management of the severely injured are constantly improving and by no means all of them originate abroad. At Horton we have an "on call trauma team" arranged so that anaesthetists and surgeons, radiographers, someone from the blood transfusion service and one of the portering staff are all present to set up life support immediately — priceless time is thus saved.

Teacher shortage

From Mr Anthony Callaghan

Sir, So the world and his wife has discovered there is a shortage of teachers! (report, September 20). One of the teacher unions, NASUWT (National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers) predicted this shortage in 1975 and has used this fact as an argument for better pay ever since.

Six months ago the interim advisory committee set up by Ken Baker stated that the imposed pay settlement would do nothing to restore the declining morale of the profession nor help the crisis in teacher supply. Since then rising inflation has made the 1988 pay award an effective pay cut. The 4.25 per cent award was the lowest

If we had an "on site" medical team as well we could more rapidly and more safely evacuate those relatively few patients who needed the kind of emergency surgery we could not apply about three cases from our 130,000 catchment area in 14 years — to our perfectly competent teaching hospital 45 minutes away. Would not this system be cheaper and more effective than building "trauma centres"?

Yours faithfully,
SIMON BURROUGHS
(Consultant orthopaedic surgeon),
Horton General Hospital,
Oxford Road,
Banbury, Oxfordshire,
September 28.

From the President of the Casualty Surgeons Association

Sir, Mr Anderson rightly draws attention to the fact that West Germany and some parts of the United States have well-developed systems for the management of patients with major injury.

A study published earlier this year in the *British Medical Journal* (of which Mr Anderson was a principal author) identified a number of seriously injured patients whose death was not inevitable and he suggests that these reflect shortcomings in the accident services. They more truly reflect deficiencies in all stages of our health-care system and I understand that these will be addressed in the report by a working party of the Royal College of Surgeons which is shortly to be published.

Accident and emergency specialists agree with Mr Anderson that the health of the nation would benefit from the establishment of centralised trauma units, but the proper organisation of such centres will require a coordination of effort which must transcend the current boundaries of specialty allegiance.

It will also require a recognition by Government that such units represent a worthwhile investment with a potentially high yield of return from the preservation of productive years of life otherwise lost. The members of our association will seek to play their part in achieving this possible dream.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. WILLIAMS, President,
Casualty Surgeons Association,
The Royal College of Surgeons,
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

given to any occupational group and it continued the decline in the salary status of teachers.

The success of GCSE has been achieved through the efforts of teachers. Mr Baker paid tribute to that. What happens now as a result? Mr Baker announces another cash limit for 1989 which guarantees a further cut in the absolute and comparative value of teachers' pay. What graduates in their right mind would choose teaching as a professional career?

Sadly our children are victims of market forces — you get what you pay for!

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CALLAGHAN
(Member, Bedfordshire Education Committee),
112 Bromham Road, Bedford.

Ancient husbandry

From the Head of Conservation, World Wide Fund for Nature, UK

Sir, Laurence Roche's letter (September 19) about the dismal shortsightedness of so many development-aid projects was first class.

I want to mention other, and different, development projects in Zambia which are also taking place in the Kafue, and Bangweulu, areas. They are being funded by WWF and the UK Overseas Development Administration and are centred on the people and natural resources of these rich and extensive wetlands which are currently threatened by energy projects, illegal hunting and other pressures.

The naked truth

From Mrs Ilse Willenz

Sir, May I enlighten Sir Clement Freud (Diary, September 26) as to what the letters FKX stand for — they mean *Freie Körper Kultur* (bathing and sunbathing without swim suits).

I was as puzzled as Sir Clement when, quite a few years ago, I found the letters FKX on a door to the roof terrace of a big Yugoslav hotel full of German tourists. The German courier just came out through that door so I asked him the meaning of those three letters.

Of course *Freie Körper Kultur* did not mean anything to me so I enquired further and then retreated as quickly as possible.

Yours faithfully,
ILSE WILLENTZ,
40 Brisbane Grove,
Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.

The projects are designed to improve and broaden the benefit which local people derive through fishing, the sustainable harvesting of the indigenous antelope species, and tourism.

We are determined that this experiment in sustainable natural resource use should succeed; it is one of WWF's growing portfolio of exemplary projects designed to gain appreciation amongst aid agencies and governments of the points made so cogently by Laurence Roche.

Yours faithfully,
JANET BARBER,
Head of Conservation,
WWF United Kingdom,
Panda House, Weyside Park,
Godalming, Surrey,
September 22.

Cause for alarm

From Professor Robert Spence

Sir, My morning walk to work in central London is punctuated by many burglar and car alarms, none of which causes passers-by to deviate one iota from their route, probably due to the high likelihood that the alarm will be false and the considerable amount of time that would have to be devoted to a call to the police.

A need surely exists for a device or scheme that will provide motivation, possibly financial, for both alarm owners and alarm perceivers to act responsibly.

Yours etc.,
ROBERT SPENCE,
1 Regents Close,
Whiteleaf, Surrey,
September 26.

Showing their metal

From Mrs Patricia Knox-Peebles

Sir, In my parish church on Sunday we were allocated (*inter alia*) hymn number 361 in which occurs the following lines:

Take my silver, take my gold,
Not a mite [bronzes?] would I withhold

In view of recent events in Seoul I found these lines singularly relevant.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA KNOX-PEEBLES,
Herons Brook,
Chelwood Gate,
Haywards Heath, Sussex,
September 28.

Until the postal backlog is cleared letters to the Editor may be sent to a temporary fax number, (01) 782 5864



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 2: Divine Service was held at Craithie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Alan Taylor preached the sermon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 1: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the new Fishing Port of Kinclochervie. Commander Richard Aylard, RN, was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, this afternoon attended a Service and Parade at the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul, Kettering, Northamptonshire, to mark the 50th Anniversary of the granting of the Borough Charter. Miss Diana Harrison was in attendance.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Bradford, 41; Lord Justice Stephen Brown, President of the Family Division, 64; Mr Christopher Bruce, ballet dancer and choreographer, 43; Lord Denham, 61; Mr R.W. Ellis, former Master, Marlborough College, 59; Mr Terence English, cardiologist, 56; Mr James Herriot, veterinarian and author, 72; Dame Pamela Hunter, vice-president, National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, 69; Lord Knights, 68; Mr Ray Lindwall, cricketer, 67; Lady (Andrew) McFadyen, charity worker, 100; Lord Pitt of Hampstead, 75; Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, 60; Sir John Stow, former governor-general, Barbados, 77; Mr John Sutherland, jockey, 37; Mr Gore Vidal, author, 63.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess of Wales will attend a luncheon to mark the launch of the National Aids Trust at Guildhall at 12.55; and as Patron of the British Sports Association for the Disabled, will attend a reception at the Whitebread Brewery, Chiswell Street, at 6.30, to mark the departure of the British Paralympics Team.

The Princess Royal will open the new Woodside community facility, Aberdeen, at 8.45; and as President, will open the annual exhibition of the Society of Artists in Architecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 60 Portland Place, at 6.45. The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of Foster's Parents Plan (UK), will attend a board meeting at 315 Oxford Street, W1, at 5.30.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, will attend a performance of *Fidelio* at the Festival Hall at 6.50.

Memorial service

Mr C.H. (John) Knott
A memorial service for Mr C.H. (John) Knott was held on Saturday at Tonbridge Parish Church. The Rev James Bell officiated and Mr David Kemp, Second Minister, at Tonbridge School, read the lesson. Mr Colin Cowdrey gave an address.

Mr T.E. Utley

A memorial service for Mr T.E. (Peter) Utley will be held on Monday, October 24, at the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.00. Applications for tickets should be made, by no later than October 10, to Mr Norman Fox, Deputy Managing Editor, The Times, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN.

Service luncheon

Jat Regiment (Indian Army) Lieutenant-Colonel L.S. Spearman presided at the annual reunion luncheon of the Jat Regiment Officers' Association held on Saturday at Lincoln's Inn. Lieutenant-Colonel Balbir Singh Hooda and Lieutenant Commander Virendra Singh were among the guests.

Nicolas Stacey

Now the Anglican Church must tackle the real issues

The Lambeth Conference was thought to be a success and worth the £750,000 it cost to put on. The Anglican Church did not fall apart over the ordination of women. For the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, it was a personal triumph - a morale booster he needed. For the 520 bishops it was a spiritual experience as they prayed and studied the Bible together.

And yet I wonder whether it was not a colourful and well-meaning irrelevance as far as most Anglicans are concerned. Let alone those outside the fold. The ordination of women and the sexual orientation of some priests are "religious club issues" of little consequence to those of us out there in the real world. Most of the secular press plays up the ordination of women not because it thinks it is important but because it is juicy that an organization that purports to be serious can get so bogged down on such a trivial and, to most people, simple issue.

The Anglican Church in England and in America is declining fast - as every statistic shows. There are many and complex reasons for this, but one of the most important is that the Church does not appear to grapple with the questions that people are asking. To millions of us out there faith is extremely difficult.

I believe there are four main questions people are asking: Is there a God? If there is a God, what is he like - does he really care about the world let alone me? Is there life after death and who gets there - does the youngster dying of diarrhoea because of the floods in Bangladesh have the same chance as, say, the Dean of Canterbury? Is there any sense in which, if there is a God who

cares for us, he will guide us and strengthen us as we cope with life?

It may be that some people do not want to believe because of the demands Christian commitment makes. But I believe there are millions who do want to believe.

They want to be assured that there is some meaning in our human existence, that the incredible unfairness, inequalities and capriciousness of life will be ironed out in a life beyond. They want to be persuaded that the spirit of God will at least strengthen them to cope with the tragedies and disappointments that are our human lot even if they cannot be protected from them.

I have spent my entire working life from a personal position of privilege trying to care for the underprivileged, the sad and the unfortunate - as a parish priest in the back streets, in Oxford, in social services, and now in the Aids field. A million times I have cried out: "Indeed thou art a God that hidest thyself!" And yet, paradoxically, it is working with people to whom life has been most unfair which has sustained and nurtured my faltering and flickering faith in a loving God.

● A child in the Brook Hospital at Woolwich, dying from a brain tumour, the parents desperately trying to hold back their tears as their loved one whispers confidently and peacefully: "I am off to join Jesus".

● The lack of bitterness and resentment of a mother bereaved by her husband, struggling to bring up a family on her own.

● The amazing dedication and love homosexuals are showing to their partners as they die an often fearfully awful death from Aids.

It is examples like this which help me to cling to the belief that a God of love is at the heart of the Universe although, equally, I have experienced the exploitation, the greed, the cruelty, the heartlessness - man's inhumanity to man.

Nevertheless I am persuaded from my own often depressing experience of human existence, that in the long-run love does overcome hate, good conquers evil: Mother Theresa is remembered and Hitler is forgotten.

If the Church is to be more than a cosy religious club for the like-minded it must realize that many people are concerned about whether their pets will join them in a life hereafter - I hope they do - than they are about issues like the differences between the churches, the details of what exactly happened at the Resurrection, women's ordination and gay clergy.

It is the fact of God we want to see because, for many of us "Thou art indeed a God that hidest thyself".

When the Church attempts to do this there is often a response. It seems to happen most often in small groups, in services of healing, in retreats and in silent meditation. It happens too, albeit rarely, when we see in the quality of life of a Christian something of the spirit of Jesus. It happens when the church is being persecuted and great courage and tenacity is being shown by its members.

Perhaps this is what makes it so difficult for the Church of England to show the face of God because it is kept cosy and comfortable by its vast inherited wealth, and apart from a few right-wing politicians is "patronised" by most of the Establishment.

The Rev Nicolas Stacey is Director of the Citizen Action Aids Policy Unit.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E.A.M. Berry and Miss J.C.P. Leschall

The engagement is announced between Edward, elder son of the late Hon Sir Anthony Berry MP, and of the Hon Mrs Mary Roche, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Laschall, of Cranbrook, Kent.

Mr G.B. Allott and Miss C.M. Cates

The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Sir John and Lady Allott, of Park Stile, Langley, Buckinghamshire, and Catherine, daughter of Mr Anthony Cates, of St John's Wood, London, and Mrs Margaret Cates, of Knightsbridge, London.

Captain J.R. Allen, RAOC and Miss S. Carroll

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Mr and Mrs Ben Allen, of Laleham, Middlesex, and Sally, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Carroll, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr R.N. Beeston and Miss N. Fairweather

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Beeston, of Washington DC, and Natasha, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Fairweather, of London.

Mr A.R.L. Garton and the Hon Ines Wilson

The marriage will take place on Saturday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, of Mr Anthony Richard Leslie Garton, youngest son of the late Mr A.C. Garton and of Mrs A.C. Garton, of Guernsey, to the Hon Ines Monica Wilson, youngest daughter of Lord Nunburnholme, of Shillinglee Park, Sussex, and of Vicomtesse de la Faille de Waele, of Belgium. Father John Tracy officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Vicomte de la Faille de Waele, was attended by Katherine Garton, Rose Garton, Camilla Garton, the Hon Ysabelle Wilson and Miss Angela Garton. Mr David John Enthoven was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords.

Mr H.W. Studholme and Miss S.L.R. Deas

The marriage will take place on Saturday at St Margaret's, East Wellow, Hampshire, of Mr Harry Studholme, elder son of Sir Paul and Lady Studholme, of Perridge, Exeter, Devon, to Miss Lucy Deas-Chrysalis, daughter of Mr Richard Deas, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and the late Mrs Jane Deas, and niece of Mrs Stephanie Chrysalis, of Sheffield, Hampshire.

The Rev C.B. Fifth and Prebendary N. Davey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Mark Deas, daughter of Laura Lewellyn, Rebecca Rose, Chloe Thomas, Sam Deas and Miss Beatrice Chrysalis. Mr James Studholme, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception will be held at the home of the bride and the bridegroom will be spent abroad.

Mr C.H.C. Figg and Miss C.E. Villiers

The marriage will take place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Uxbridge, Kent, of Mr Christopher Figg, eldest son of Sir Leonard and Lady Figg, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, to Miss Charlotte Villiers, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Villiers, of Uxbridge, Kent. The Rev Michael McEnery and the Hon Dom John Monckton, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Peter Figg, daughter of Laura Lewellyn, Rebecca Rose, Chloe Thomas, Sam Deas and Miss Beatrice Chrysalis. Mr James Studholme, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

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OBITUARY

SIR SACHEVERELL SITWELL

Last of a talented literary line

Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, BA, CH, poet and author who died on October 1, at the age of 90, was the last and youngest of the three Sitwells who contributed so much, and for so long, to English literature and to the general gallery of English life.

He did not so much dissipate his gifts, in any strict sense, as spread them thinly and evenly over a wide range of activity. Many of the enthusiasms which he pioneered were later exploited by others; and as for the poetry which was probably nearest to his heart, it never quite achieved the reputation which it deserved and which was so firmly demanded for it by his sister Edith.

But for many years he was among the most voluminous of English prose-writers, and he rarely turned out a page which was not marked by his own peculiar brand of imaginative identification with the matter in hand.

Sacheverell Sitwell was born on November 15, 1897, the second son of Sir George Sitwell, 4th BT. Much in his childhood and early youth can be glimpsed both in his brother Osbert's autobiographical series and in his own *All Summer in a Day* (1926), from the first it is clear that his upbringing presented certain obstacles to the development of a sensitive nature.

A Hundred and One Harlequins (1922) presented Sitwell's credentials as a promising young poet, but it was with *Southern Exposure* (1927), two years later, that he earned himself a permanent place in the history of English literature by his championship of a subject then regarded as beneath contempt. It was followed by comparable volumes, *German Baroque Art* (1927), and *Spanish Baroque Art* (1931). In each of these, manner and matter were nicely aligned, but it was in the first of the three that he set his stamp on the literature of ecstatic appreciation.

Throughout his life Sitwell was stirred by supreme achievements in others, and in his thirties he made this the subject of the poems which were published as *Doctor Donne and Gargantua* (1930) and *Canons of Giant Art* (1933). But, once again, it was with a prose work that he set a pattern for others to follow.

Mr M.A. Whit and Miss L.R.E. Cross
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr J. Whit, of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, and Mrs C. Dutton, of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, and Lucia, daughter of Mr M.S.B. Cross, of Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire, and Mrs G.M. Cross, of Barnstone, Nottinghamshire.

Mr P.M.H. Welby and Mrs J.H. Watson
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Admiral and Mrs R.S. Welby, of Hasloe, Tring, Hertfordshire, and Helen only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs A.K. Colley, of Dore, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Mr M.A. Whit and Miss L.R.E. Cross
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr J. Whit, of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, and Mrs C. Dutton, of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, and Lucia, daughter of Mr M.S.B. Cross, of Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire, and Mrs G.M. Cross, of Barnstone, Nottinghamshire.

Mr A.G.R. Nicoll and Miss L.J. Vaughan
The marriage will take place on Saturday, October 1, in the King Henry VII Chapel of Westminster Abbey, of Mr Alexander Nicoll, son of Mr P.R. Nicoll, of the late Mrs Nicoll, of Hollybush, Leighton, Herefordshire, to Miss Lisa Vaughan, daughter of Mr R.A. Vaughan, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs Diane Vaughan, of Boston, Massachusetts. Canon Donald Gray officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Norma Coleman, Mr Stephen Fidler was best man.

A reception was held at the Travellers' Club and the honeymoon will be spent in the United States.

Mr T. Page and Miss V. Anderson
The marriage will take place on Saturday, September 24, at Milton Abbey, of Mr Thomas Page, youngest son of Commander and Mrs T. Page, of Peterborough, to Miss Victoria Anderson, daughter of Mr Michael Anderson, of Middlesbrough, Dorset, and Mrs David Part, of London. SW1.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jack Corder, Simon Part, Peter Page, Kate Cordery, Holly Page and Jennie McVeigh. Mr Patrick Smith was best man.

A reception was held at Tiley House, Middlesbrough, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr P.J. Cartwright and Miss C.E. Cordesau
The marriage between Mr Peter Cartwright and Miss Claire Cordesau took place in the Chapel of Ease, Botesdale, Suffolk, on Saturday, September 24.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jack Corder, Simon Part, Peter Page, Kate Cordery, Holly Page and Jennie McVeigh. Mr Patrick Smith was best man.

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his short study, *Mozart* (1932), predated the foundation of Glyndebourne and suggested to the non-specialist reader an entirely new estimate of Mozart's stature.

It was followed by an equally enterprising *Life of Liszt* (1934), and by books smaller in scope on Scarlatti (1935), Offenbach (1937) and the Tchaikovsky of the ballets (*Valse des Fleurs*, 1941). In each case these foreshadowed popular enthusiasms which, at the time, seemed entirely unlikely.

With *The Dance of the Quick and the Dead* (1936) Sitwell began yet another series of large-scale investigations. Inspired by the improvisations of the gypsy virtuosi he had studied at first hand and in his researches into the source material of Liszt, he set himself to evoke a wide range of outcast and vagabond societies: their music, their dress, their customs and rituals.

In each case a complete human landscape was filled in with a fullness which owed something to sharp scissors and a pot of paste, but a great deal more to Sitwell's instinctive sympathy with minorities.

Next Sitwell produced, in *British Architects and Craftsmen* (1945), a reminder of the fact that despite the absolute cosmopolitanism of his interests there was something about him, in his looks, bearing and in the cast of his mind, that was irreducibly English.

After the war he began to go abroad again and the journey was rare which did not result in a book of some kind. Europe initially (Spain, Holland, Scandinavia) and later

MR TRUONG CHINH

Central Committee, convened by Ho Chi Minh, and was elected Secretary-General.

As such he organised a clandestine network inside the country, while Ho remained abroad. This was of vital importance in enabling the Communist-sponsored Viet Minh to seize its opportunity in 1945, following the surrender of Japan.

In 1947, after the Viet Minh had been driven from Hanoi, he wrote his famous essay "The Resistance Will Win", defining a revolutionary strategy which owed something at least to the Chinese model.

Returning to prominence in 1951, when he re-founded the Vietnamese Workers' Party at its Second Congress, he was Ho Chi Minh's second-in-command for the next five years. He became noted for his advocacy of radical land reform measures based on the Chinese model.

But in 1956, against a background of increasing Soviet reluctance to allow the Chinese model to dominate the revolution in all of Asia, Truong Chinh's policies were judged too radical and he was dismissed from the Party secretariat.

MR CHARLES ADDAMS

under the editorship of its founder, Harold Ross. The magazine published its first Addams cartoon in 1935.

Initially, Addams worked on line, only later mastering the techniques of wash which gave his pictures their unique atmosphere of sepulchral gloom.

His brilliance was in making his strange fantasies intrude upon real life. One drawing, for example, shows an ordinary wine-store into which one of Addams's bugged men is walking with a bag of cement under his arm and requesting "A cask of Amontillado, please" - a reference to the Poe story in which a man is lured into a cellar by the promise of such a cask and then walked-up.

The Addams Family was developed with the personal encouragement of Harold Ross. Boris Karloff provided Addams with the inspiration

for the sinister and decrepit butler, and himself wrote the introduction when the first collection of cartoons, *Drawn and Quartered*, was published in 1942.

Many of Addams's cartoons were to become the subject of serious analytical discussion by psychiatrists, behavioural scientists and others, much to their creator's amusement.

An ABC television series *The Addams Family* was a huge success in America and Britain, but it also sounded the death-knell for the family. The *New Yorker*, feeling that the characters had been vulgarized, declined to publish any of their further exploits.

Addams was married three times: to Barbara Day (1943, divorced 1951), Barbara Barb (1954, divorced 1956) and Tee Davey (1960), who survives him. He had no children - other than the monstrous creations of his pen.

By the time this long-billed fairy by the woodcock's most of the winter visitors of this species come later in October.

More leaves are changing colour. Hawthorn hedges are yellow and red with abundant ripe berries on them; beech leaves are still green but spotted with black and yellow round the margins.

On heathland, small copper butterflies are still emerging from their chrysalis state; on chalky downsland, a second brood of common blue butterflies flutters over the grass and clover, with several often roosting together on the same grass stalk at night.

DJM

Pick of the week at Christie's

THIS SUPERB EXAMPLE of Revolutionary art is inscribed 'The Bellingier. Long Live the 8th Congress of the Soviets' and is after a design by the influential artist Aleksandra Shchekolikhina-Pototskaia. This dish typifies her work which integrated the values of the new Communist State with those of pre-Revolutionary Russia, the latter represented here by the peasant's traditional costume and by the bells, a Christian allegory.

The dish will be one of the highlights at the sale of Imperial and Post-Revolutionary Russian Art at Christie's, King Street on Thursday 6 October at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Paintings, furniture, silver and books will also be included. For any further information on this or other sales in the next week please telephone (01) 839 9060.



CHRISTIE'S
8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow



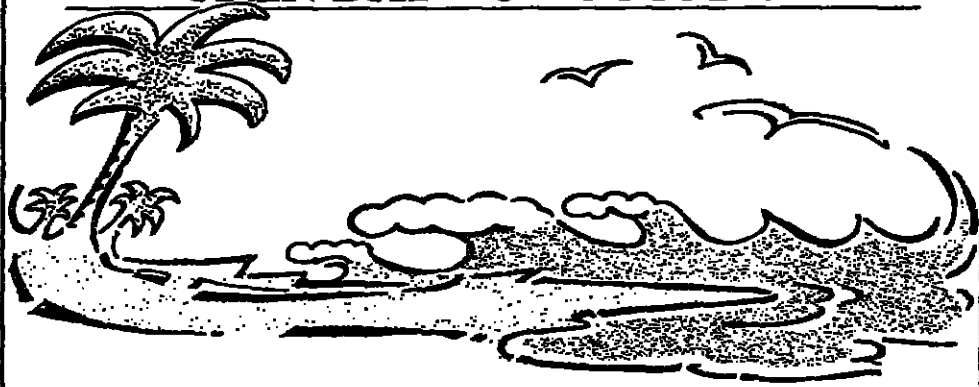
A Soviet Propaganda Dish from the Soviet State Porcelain Factory, 1921, 28 cm. diam.

01-481 4481

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

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NEED A CHANGE OF SCENE?

Then why not come and meet us informally to discuss the many secretarial opportunities we have, ranging from jobs for college leavers to experienced secretaries.

We are a lively, leading Accountancy and Management Consultancy Firm and can offer very competitive packages, with starting salaries from £9,000-£12,000, and excellent working conditions.

Please join us for a light buffet and wine from 12 noon to 2.30pm or from 5pm-7pm on Wednesday 5 October.

We will provide you with a recruitment information pack, which will include details about the firm and our current vacancies.

Hope to see you - please come to our reception at 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars - opposite the Mermaid Theatre. Interested but cannot make it please phone Sarah Wilson for our recruitment pack. 01-236 8000 ext 3355.

KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock
1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

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£11,500

Creative, exciting, challenging and far from conventional, make this agency to be with. There are no departments so you can enjoy every aspect of advertising with a really busy atmosphere. Short-hand typing and WP skills are a must along with previous Ad agency experience. Join them now and look forward to a really special trip overseas to celebrate Xmas. Phone Monica Wasscher.

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If you feel your talents could be better utilised in an extremely social environment, this drinks company needs your input. You will organise campaigns, press releases and media bookings from your position as secretary in the PR department. Short-hand of 80 wpm is fine. Call Lynn Laft.

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THE ZARAK PARTNERSHIP

SOCIAL SPLENDOR IN PROPERTY
£13,000

From this elegant Regency house in Mayfair you will deal with major business projects on a one to one basis with your boss and be much more than a PA. This client needs very little supervision, a party and you will participate in the occasional luxury business lunch. Short-hand and typing essential. Call Lynn Laft.

01-486 6951

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Then - The team
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At Moores & Rowland, we began with professional expertise in accountancy. The finest minds in the profession.

Then we built on that expertise with further experts - professionals in marketing, administration and personnel.

Now, the Moores & Rowland team is unstoppable - growing fast and in many directions. And, to keep pace and ensure the calibre of our team remains high, we're looking for the following people.

Personnel Officer - support staff

The role will cover the recruitment and personnel administration of all secretarial and support staff for our London office. As a result you must have a thorough understanding of the secretarial role, from motivation to skill levels, proven experience in a similar position and good interviewing techniques.

We are offering an attractive package, including a salary of £14,000.

Secretary/Administrative Assistant

Working with the Director of Personnel, you'll provide full secretarial and administrative support from arranging schedules to liaising with recruitment agencies. Excellent organisational ability is essential as are accurate keyboard and other office skills.

In return, you can expect a competitive package including a salary of £11,500.

To apply for either of these positions, send a c.v. indicating the position that interests you or telephone for an application form to: Jane Horton, Moores & Rowland, Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AS. Telephone 01-831 2345.

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Continued on page 34

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Showbiz, Soviet style

Parking: Left to right: Mark Brzezicki, Bruce Watson, Stuart Adamson, Tony Butler

THE RELUCTANT REVOLUTIONARY

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

6.00 *Cooler AM*.
6.30 *Edgar Kennedy in In-Laws Are Out* (b/w). **6.55** *Weather*.
7.00 *Breakfast Time with Kirsty*.
7.15 *Work in London and Jeremy Paxman* at the Labour Party conference in Blackpool. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. **8.35** Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather followed by *Miniature Worlds*. In the first of five programmes Peter France follows a young hedgehog on its nocturnal ramblings (r).
9.15 *Wild Flower*. Michael Jordan and his friends investigate poppies (r).
9.25 *Labour Party Conference*. Live coverage of the proceedings in Blackpool. The commentators are Sir Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Vivian White. Includes news and weather at 9.00.
10.25 *Children's BBC* introduced by Andy Crane begins with *Play School* (r). **10.55** *Five to Eleven*. Jane Harvey with a reading (r).
11.00 News and weather followed by *Labour Party Conference*. Further live coverage from Blackpool. News and weather at 12.00.
12.30 *Family Favourites*. In this first of a series in which celebrities take their favourite walk, Anna Friel begins a London walk from the zoo (r). **12.45** Regional news and weather.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30.
1.50 *Travels*. The wheelchair-bound detective solves another mystery. Starring Raymond Burr (r). **2.00** *Hudson and Wells*. Peter and David demonstrate another selection of mouth-watering recipes with their guest Christopher Biggins.

3.05 *Beazley*. Judi Spires presents the first in a new series of the money-saving ideas programme.
3.30 *Look, Stranger*. A profile of Mikal Ulis, a Lapslander who reintroduced reindeer to the Highlands of Scotland (r).
3.50 *Stoppit and Tidyup* narrated by Terry Wogan 4.00 *Bertha* (r).
4.15 *Rupert*. The story of the first of the *Brooks* 4.30 *Defenders of the Earth* (Ceefax) 4.40 *Beat the Teacher*. Quiz game.
4.55 *Newsworld* 5.05 *Blue Peter* with Caron Keating joining American children in a traditional summer camp. (Ceefax) 5.35 *Neighbours* (r).
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Nicholas Witchell and Mike Smartt. Weather.
6.35 *London Plus*.
7.00 *Watchdog*. The first of a new series of the consumer magazine.
8.00 *Sony's Mother*, being taken on a tour of Timothy's new house, takes the opportunity to put Pops off her son for the starring Ronnie Corbett. (Ceefax)
8.30 *No Frills*. Comedy series starring Kathy Staff as a northern mother who comes to live with her London-based single parent daughter. (Ceefax)
9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis and Mike Smartt. Regional news and weather.
9.30 *Panorama*.
10.10 *Minimal Voice*. Crockett and Tubbs are double-crossed when they are co-opted for assistance in a drugs bust unaware that the man in the pay of the drugs baron is the father of the boy who was killed.
11.00 *Film 88*. Among the films shown is *Midnight Run* and *18 Again*.
11.30 *Barlines*. Andrew Sachs, in the first of a three part series, recalls the time in Berlin in 1938 when his happy childhood came to an end (revised repeat).
11.55 *Weather*.

ITV/LONDON

6.00 *TV-10* begins with *News* followed by *The Morning Programme* presented by Richard Keys and Kathryn Holloway. **7.00** *News and Good Morning Britain* introduced by Anna Diamond and Mike Morris. After *News* include *advice on how important it is to listen to your child*.
9.25 *Rugby*. **9.55** *Thames news* and weather.
10.00 *The Time... The Place...* Mike Scott chairs a discussion on a topical subject. The first of a new series.
10.40 *This Morning*. A new family magazine series presented by the husband and wife team of Judy Finnegan and Richard Madeley. This programme includes an item on childcare at 11.00; and advice on town gardening at 11.45. Plus, national news headlines at 10.35 and Thames news and national weather at 11.55.
12.10 *Let's Pretend* to the tale of *The Princess Who Came To Tea* (r).
12.30 *The Saturday Show*.
1.00 *News at One* with Jon Snow. **1.30** *Thames news and weather*.
1.50 *Film: The Wedding Night* (1935, b/w) starring Garry Cooper and Anna Stan. The story of a New York author who believes his talent is being stifled by city life. He moves to the country for inspiration but then his wife returns to New York he finds himself falling for a country girl and making her the heroine in his novel. Directed by King Vidor.
3.00 *Currents*. Religious current affairs series. **3.25** *Thames news and weather*. **3.50** *The Young Doctors*.
4.00 *Jim Henson Presents: Mother Goose Stories*. Old King Cole 4.10 *Tube Mice*. Animated series with the voices of George Cole and Doreen Rouse. **4.20** *The Real Ghostbusters*. **4.45** *Knightmare*. Electronic adventure game series.

CHANNEL 4

6.30 *Schools: fields and crops*.
6.47 *Waterwatchers*. **10.04** *Vicemasters*. **10.21** *Junior maths*. **10.35** *Antiques*. **11.00** *The human skin*. **11.17** *A working millman's day*. **11.29** *Gussy*, the story of a giraffe. **11.41** *Properties of protective clothing*.
12.00 *Sesame Street*. Pre-school learning series.
12.30 *Business Daily*. Financial and business news service.
1.00 *Mike It Cool*. *College elementary arithmetic* series (r).
1.30 *Write On*. Improving writing skills. Part one (r).
2.00 *Film: Father of the Bride* (1950, b/w) starring Spencer Tracy, Joan Bennett and Elizabeth Taylor. Comedy about a harassed father trying to keep emotionally and financially afloat in the weeks leading up to his 18-year-old daughter's marriage. Directed by Vincente Minnelli.
3.45 *Years Ahead*. Topical magazine series for the older viewer.
4.30 *Fifteen to One*.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 *The Late Late Show*. Dublin's music and chat show hosted by Gay Byrne.
6.00 *The Newsmen* (b/w). Vintage American comedy series.
6.30 *Take Six*. *Pierre Koffmann* of *La Tante Claire* prepares the meat course (r).
7.00 *Channel 4 News*.
8.00 *Brookside*. Contracts have been exchanged on the Grants' house and Barry is now homeless.
8.30 *Film: The Young Mother Gets Home* (1982) starring Paul Michael Glaser as an out-of-work football coach who agrees to change roles with his wife for a period of 70 days. Directed by Bill Persky.
10.20 *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. Being interviewed in this first show of a new series is Joan Collins.
11.10 *The Eleventh Hour*. Antarctica. A film documentary about the struggle between industrial countries to divide up the continent's raw materials.
12.55am *Network 7* (r). Ends at 2.55.

The intelligence business

Bernard Samson (Ian Holm) and Yuri Rostov (Ralph Wotter) plan to escape from Poland to the West through the "backdoor" route in the new series *Game, Set and Match* (C4, 9.00pm)

TELEVISION CHOICE

Game, Set and Match (ITV, 9.00pm and 10.35pm) is a polished 13-part adaptation of Len Deighton's spy trilogy. *Berlin Game*, *Mexico Set* and *London Match*. Ian Holm, admirably cast, plays Bernard Samson, the laconic, world-weary MI6 agent surrounded by bright boys from Oxbridge, whose career has languished in a London desk job after a bungled attempt at an intelligence coup in Poland. Recalled in flashback, the Polish incident occupies much of the first two episodes as a prelude to Samson's return to active duty when a leak threatens the Berlin operation. Mel Martin is Holm's wealthy wife, also in the intelligence business and destined to play a more than decorative part in the drama, and the production is bolstered by such dependable character actors as Frederick Treves, Michael Aldridge and Anthony Bat. If not as atmospheric as television's John

Le Carré adaptations, *Game, Set and Match* makes extensive use of its foreign (mainly German and Mexican) locations and features an authentic mock-up of the Iron Curtain created in rural Cheshire. It has the advantage over Le Carré of a plot that it is, more or less, possible to follow. For those still confused, Channel 4 is repeating each episode on Saturdays. Deighton's world of espionage is hardly James Bond's but the spying-is-a-dirty-business theme is leavened with a reliable sense of humour, including a diversion on the merits of rare beef and such aphorisms as "eternal paranoia is the price of liberty". Written by John Howlett, whose television credits go back to *The Prisoner*, *Game*

Set and Match should become widely addictive. ● By removing very sick premature babies from life support, Dr Malcolm Chiswick has decided to risk prosecution for murder. In *World in Action* (ITV, 8.30pm) he talks about his reasons. Sometimes a baby on a ventilator may survive only to be terribly handicapped, or continued action may prolong a life full of suffering. Dr Chiswick, who heads a team in a Manchester hospital, has both supporters and critics. One mother, whose handicapped baby was taken off a life support machine, accepts that decision: "We had some time with her and it was quite important to us. It was quite obvious she was at peace." But critics maintain that any doctor who removes a baby from life support is committing an act of murder. The Life Organization believes that eventually a prosecution will succeed.

A quiz marked vivace

RADIO CHOICE

● *Counterpoint* (Radio 4, 12.25pm), the musical quiz which Ned Sherrin conducts at a pace that would make a hurricane think it did not have enough puff left to blow out a candle, is back for a new session. And should welcome it is, too. But should you be tempted into competing against the three contestants from the safety of your armchair, be warned: not all the questions are as straightforward as: What was Sussanah's secret in the Wolf-Ferrari opera? The Mozart posters are real stinkers (the easiest is: What does the K stand for in the catalogue numbers of his works?); and I predict that even a musico-quiz competing in the first round of *Mastermind* would be hard pushed to name the composer — described as the major influence on poly-



Hurricane force: quizmaster Ned Sherrin (R4, 12.25pm) phonic settings of the liturgy following the Council of Trent and the counter-Reformation about whom Pfitzner wrote an opera in 1917. After head-ache puzzlers like that, naming the tune to which the Scottish metrical version of the 23rd Psalm is sung, is infant school stuff. ● Radio can be seen as well as heard if you happen to be in London this week. The BBC Radio Show which opened at

Earls Court last Saturday, runs until next Sunday, and every day favourite radio programmes will be transmitted live from the show. Today's line-up includes *You and Yours* (Radio 4, 12 noon); *Gloria Hunniford*, with the winners of the *Daily Mail* radio awards (Radio 2, 2.00pm); *Woman's Hour* (Radio 4, 2.00pm); and *Mainly for Pleasure* (Radio 3, 5.00pm). If you are early into the queue, you can watch recordings during the week of such programmes as: *Feydeau's farce The Purging* (Tuesday), *Huddlines* (Thursday), *Desert Island Discs* (Thursday), and *Gardeners' Question Time* (Saturday). ● Jack Klaff's considerable acting skills are fully engaged in his readings from the anti-apartheid memoirs of his fellow South African Christopher Hope, *White Boy Running*, beginning in *A Book at Bedtime* (Radio 4, 10.15pm).

Peter Davalle

BBC2

6.55 *Open University: Maths — Algebra*. Ends at 7.30. **8.00** *Ceefax*.
9.40 *Daytime on Two* going to work 10.05 *For the young* 10.18 *Music time* 10.40 *Thinkabout* 10.55 *The planets of the solar system* 11.30 *Music*.
11.40 *Investigation* 11.45 *Maths* 11.55 *French* 12.00 *British social history* 12.15 *Drugs* 12.30 *Drugs* 12.45 *Drugs* 12.55 *Drugs* 1.00 *Social history* 1.15 *Drugs* 1.30 *Drugs* 1.45 *Drugs* 1.55 *Drugs* 2.00 *Drugs* 2.15 *Drugs* 2.30 *Drugs* 2.45 *Drugs* 2.55 *Drugs* 3.00 *Drugs* 3.15 *Drugs* 3.30 *Drugs* 3.45 *Drugs* 3.55 *Drugs* 4.00 *Drugs* 4.15 *Drugs* 4.30 *Drugs* 4.45 *Drugs* 4.55 *Drugs* 5.00 *Drugs* 5.15 *Drugs* 5.30 *Drugs* 5.45 *Drugs* 5.55 *Drugs* 6.00 *Drugs* 6.15 *Drugs* 6.30 *Drugs* 6.45 *Drugs* 6.55 *Drugs* 7.00 *Drugs* 7.15 *Drugs* 7.30 *Drugs* 7.45 *Drugs* 7.55 *Drugs* 8.00 *Drugs* 8.15 *Drugs* 8.30 *Drugs* 8.45 *Drugs* 8.55 *Drugs* 9.00 *Drugs* 9.15 *Drugs* 9.30 *Drugs* 9.45 *Drugs* 9.55 *Drugs* 10.00 *Drugs* 10.15 *Drugs* 10.30 *Drugs* 10.45 *Drugs* 10.55 *Drugs* 11.00 *Drugs* 11.15 *Drugs* 11.30 *Drugs* 11.45 *Drugs* 11.55 *Drugs* 12.00 *Drugs* 12.15 *Drugs* 12.30 *Drugs* 12.45 *Drugs* 12.55 *Drugs* 1.00 *Drugs* 1.15 *Drugs* 1.30 *Drugs* 1.45 *Drugs* 1.55 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CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1478.5 (+29.7)
FT-SE 100	1826.5 (+34.1)
USM (Datastream)	160.47 (+0.43)
US dollar	1.8920 (+0.0200)
W German mark	3.1674 (+0.0341)
Trade-weighted	75.9 (+0.7)



Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Panel plea by Pernod over IDG

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Pernod-Ricard, the French drinks group, is believed to have asked the Takeover Panel for permission to delay its formal bid for Irish Distillers.

Under the takeover code timetable, Pernod would need to send its general offer to IDG shareholders tomorrow at the latest. But that is just two days before the start of a Dublin court case which will effectively decide the bid battle for IDG between Pernod and Grand Metropolitan.

Pernod is trying to block the GrandMet bid by holding FIL-Filles, IDG's largest shareholder, to a verbal undertaking to accept Pernod's lower offer, which was withdrawn just before it was due to be signed.

Publishing the offer before the court case could embarrass Pernod and the IDG board over the status of IDG's original recommendation of Pernod's offer when it thought takeover rules would prevent GrandMet from making a higher offer.

If Pernod succeeds in court, IDG's second biggest shareholder, Irish Life, would also be committed, giving Pernod pre-emptive control of IDG.

Italy relaxes cash exchange restrictions

Italy has relaxed its exchange controls, reversing the previous tight controls over foreign transactions. Transactions by residents with non-residents will now be free, except for a few restrictions.

Residents will not be allowed to hold funds in banks abroad, non-bank residents will not be permitted to extend credit lines to non-residents and all foreign transactions will have to be channelled through banks authorized by the Bank of Italy.

The remaining restrictions are expected to be lifted no later than July 1 1990, when the EEC directive on the liberalization of monetary movements comes into force.

Polish deal

Ryan International, the group in the middle of a controversial merger with Carless, is understood to have agreed the first deal between a Western company and a Polish coal producer to export Polish coal. Ryan is an expert in recovering coal from spoil tips and workings and is expected to invest £1.5 million in the project, which could produce more than 100,000 tonnes a year.

Coffee pact

Coffee-producing members of the International Coffee Organization have agreed a complex system of quota adjustments aimed at stabilizing prices at an indicator price of 115 US cents per pound. The deal will allow higher output of Brazilian arabica beans and higher prices for African robusta coffee.

Bank quote

Mitsubishi Bank, the fourth largest in the free world, is due to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange this morning, its first quotation outside Japan. Mitsubishi, part of Japan's largest industrial grouping, has £150 billion of deposits.

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- Stock market comment: General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225; USM 0898 121250
- Name changes: Comprehensive Financial Services to Rathbone Brothers; Cap Group to Santa Group; Dee Corporation to Gateway Corporation.
- Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.
- Details, page 28.

ConsGold bid to track down share owners

By Richard Thomson

Consolidated Gold Fields, the target of a record £2.9 billion bid by Minorco, is convinced that a deliberate attempt has been made to hide the identity of the owners of a substantial number of share options behind a smokescreen of nominee accounts.

It also believes the owners have a reason, other than pure convenience, for wanting to remain anonymous.

As the mystery deepened, ConsGold sent letters over the weekend to two Liechtenstein companies asking if they were the beneficial owners of options controlling more than 1 per cent of its equity.

The two companies, Arbitrage Investments & Securities and Nisprin Foundation, both based in Vaduz, told ConsGold on Friday that they held the mysterious options stake.

The mining group, however, does not believe they are the ultimate owners.

ConsGold is keen to identify all the options holders because it is afraid insider dealing may have been partly to blame for the spike of options buying just before Minorco announced its bid.

It is passing on the results of its investigations to the Department of Trade and Industry, which is considering its own insider dealing inquiry.

But the options could also be crucial if interests con-

nected with Minorco turned out to be the beneficial owners. An extra options holding was not part of the 29 per cent stake disclosed by Minorco when it announced its bid.

So far, ConsGold's inquiries have led from Savory Mills, the stockbroker which executed the options deals, through Swiss Bank Corporation to a private Liechtenstein bank, Verwaltungs-Und Privat-Bank. The trail then led to the two Liechtenstein nominee accounts.

ConsGold is, however, used to tracking down unknown shareholders through nominee accounts dotted around Europe.

Last April it began routine investigations into two nominee shareholdings, one of 40,000 and another of 60,000 shares, at Midland Bank. This led to a single 100,000-share nominee account at Morgan Grenfell, which in turn led to a nominee account with a Luxembourg company, Stoeckel Ltd.

ConsGold did not find out until July that Minorco was the beneficial owner of the shares.

ConsGold has now tracked down all the shares and options controlled by Minorco, apart from one nominee account in Monrovia, West Africa, which it believes may be linked to Anglo American. Minorco's South African parent. It has not yet received a reply to its inquiries about the

account, which is administered from Zurich.

Most of the other options bought before the bid are in small accounts in Europe and South Africa and give ConsGold no cause for concern.

Following a second line of attack, ConsGold is also planning to launch a campaign to persuade US authorities of the strategic and competitive dangers of allowing Minorco's bid to succeed.

It will argue that the takeover would mean South African companies would control most of the free world's gold production outside South Africa, as well as certain strategically important minerals. It will also argue that Minorco's ownership of ConsGold's US interests would be incompatible with the US trade embargo with South Africa. About a third of ConsGold's business is in the US.

The move mirrors the company's campaign in Britain to have the bid referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Meanwhile, it is also believed that ConsGold will seek to strengthen its hand in the bid battle by announcing a new mine in North America. The news is likely to follow Minorco's formal offer document substantiating its bid for ConsGold, which may be out this week. ConsGold has 14 days to reply, but is likely to issue its defence document soon so that it can capitalize on its strengths.



Footballs for ever: Mr Condon, left, and Mr Harrison surrounded evidence of their technological lead in plastic

Fergabrook sets the ball rolling

By Michael Tate

Mr Philip Harrison, new chief executive of Fergabrook, is losing no time in transforming the ailing toy firm into a wider-spreading plastics group.

He spent last Thursday in Germany discussing a link with one of the world's leading sports goods firms in a joint venture in China - one of a number of similar projects on the boil.

Mr Harrison's plans involve a rapid expansion into consumer products and plastics, using the technological lead developed by his Wembley and Frido plastic football

manufacturing operations. Acquisitions are being looked at too.

Fergabrook, which was launched on the USM on the back of its success with toys based on the A Team TV series, had become a disaster area by the time Mr Harrison absorbed it into his Wembley football business Harlestone Industries four weeks ago. When the A Team lost its popularity, Fergabrook lost its profits. Attempts at diversification into ironmongery and cosmetics failed abysmally.

It was against this background that Mr Harrison and

his partner, Mr Nicholas Condon, a former corporate finance director with Allied Irish Banks, saw their opportunity.

Harlestone had been formed in May 1985 to acquire the Wembley plastic football business. "I was a marketing consultant trying to sell the business on behalf of its owner," recalls Mr Harrison. "But it looked such a good business I raised £1 million and bought it myself."

"Children's toys go in and out of fashion but footballs will be selling in 10 years' time

and 200 years' time," he argues. The next move was to mop up Wembley's main competitor Frido and Harlestone now sells some 12 million plastic balls a year.

"What we also have is first-class plastics technology," Mr Harrison says and it is that he now aims to put to use around the world. Ventures in Australia, Korea, Turkey and Trinidad are already under discussion, as well as China.

"Fergabrook is not a toy company any more," says Mr Harrison. "It is a plastics company with big opportunities for range development."

GKN likely to acquire Fiat share stake in Westland

By Alexandra Jackson

GKN, the engineering company, is likely to announce today the acquisition from Fiat of a large stake in Westland, the helicopter group.

Fiat's 7.97 per cent holding of Westland's ordinary shares and half its preferred shares have been for sale since June. On a fully-diluted basis, GKN would gain a 14.69 per cent stake in the company.

GKN, which makes armoured vehicles, may be looking to buy other stakes in Westland. Sizeable holdings include Hanson with 14.6 per cent, United Technologies Corporation, which owns the Sikorsky helicopter company, with a stake the same size as Fiat's and the M&G fund managers with 11.1 per cent.

While declining to com-

ment on the imminence of a deal, Mr David Lees, the chairman of GKN, said there was a clear logic behind such a development.

"The relationship between a helicopter business and a vehicle business is nothing like as remote as you might think. The strategic trends in the defence industry are towards the air and the land being linked. Britain is behind other countries in developing capabilities of this nature," he said.

Mr Lees added: "It is our intention to expand our defence business. Despite the short-term order gap at Westland, it is a very fine company with very fine medium-term prospects."

In 1987 approximately 5 per

cent of GKN's sales were defence-oriented, but GKN plans to raise this to 30 per cent. The company has a contract to build the Warrior armoured personnel carrier for the Ministry of Defence stretching into the 1990s. This year, Warrior sales are estimated to be £100 million, earning profits of about £10 million.

Westland is experiencing a temporary lull in demand. However, hopes of additional orders for the EH101 helicopter from Saudi Arabia are raising its prospects.

A spokesman for Westland was unable to comment yesterday on the prospects of GKN taking a stake. "We do not comment on rumour and speculation," he said.

Engineering growth 'to slow'

By Our Industrial Editor

Engineering output growth is expected to slow towards the end of this year, to the extent that, in the next 18 months, it is likely to be only half that of the preceding period.

High interest rates could also cause an "unusually" recession during next year.

The warning comes in the latest economic trends survey by the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF), which says a recession would delay the continuing recovery of British engineering, and reduce the economy's potential for future expansion.

The report said: "High in-

terest rates tend to reduce the amount of investment by raising the cost of finance. The higher the cost of finance, the fewer will be the number of potentially viable investment projects."

Investments in plant, machinery and equipment would be hit, as well as spending on technology, product and process development and training. The report is also anxious about short-term effects of a strengthened pound on British makers' costs.

The predicted rise in total engineering sales is from nearly £96 billion in 1987 to

£108 billion this year and £118 billion next year. British exports are expected to increase from 1987's £34 billion to £37 billion this year and £41 billion next year.

Engineering employment, which has been declining, is expected to fall another 2.5 per cent in 1989.

Despite the expected slowdown, output growth in electronics, computers and aerospace equipment is forecast as remaining strong. The second half of next year, compared with the first half of this year, is expected to rise 11 per cent in electronics and

computers output, while aerospace should see a 16 per cent increase. But motor vehicles production is expected to decline 1 per cent.

A 10-year comparison, to 1989, shows the national demand for engineering products rising by about a fifth. But it looks as if British engineering sales will have risen 5 per cent in the period, with the rest of the demand being met by increased imports.

Imports over the 10 years will see a rise of 75 per cent, while British engineering exports in the same period will have gone up 20 per cent.

Mecca hits at Pleasurama forecast

By Our City Staff

Mecca Leisure Group has criticized the growth rate predicted by Pleasurama in a 1988 pre-tax profits forecast of £62 million made at the weekend.

The Pleasurama forecast represents a 40 per cent jump in profits but predicts a 15 per cent rise in fully diluted earnings per share to 15p. Mecca claims this is below analysts' expectations of 15.7p. Mr Michael Guthrie, Mecca's chairman, queried

the lack of a dividend forecast. But Mr Barry Hardy, Pleasurama's development director, said yesterday: "We believe our forecast is in line with analysts' expectations. On Monday, we are sending a document, which will also answer various points raised by Mecca."

Mecca is widely expected to raise its offer by the end of this week. Its offer is presently valued at 213p a share of £620 million compared with Pleas-

urama's market price of 232p. City commentators expect a revised bid of about 240p a share including a cash element, which has been absent from the current offer. Such a bid would be worth about £750 million and suggests an exit pe ratio of 17 times earnings.

Mr David Reed, of County NatWest, advisors to Pleasurama, said: "We did not think Mecca's bid merits a dividend forecast."

West Germany pulls away in the lead

UK has 24 groups in Euro top 100

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Britain has 24 of Europe's top 100 companies, second only to West Germany's 31 and just ahead of France's 21.

The three countries account for three-quarters of a list published today by the Director magazine.

Royal Dutch/Shell, the Dutch/British oil group, tops the 100 list with Britain's British Petroleum at second position and West Germany's Daimler-Benz in third place.

It is status quo for the oil companies but Daimler-Benz is up one place compared with last year. The big oil companies share the problem of turnover hit by low oil prices and competition at the pumps while most of the car companies have improved their rankings.

Britain's BAT Industries, the tobacco, financial services and retailing group, is in tenth

EUROPE'S TOP TEN (£m)

	Origin	Turnover	Profit
Royal Dutch/Shell (1)	NET/UK	59,811	5,960
British Petroleum (2)	UK	34,932	3,280
Daimler-Benz (4)	GER	22,851	1,673
ENI (3)	Italy	20,553	178
Volkswagen (7)	GER	18,583	526
Siemens (11)	GER	17,494	884
Deutsche Bundespost (10)	GER	16,685	1,106
Unilever NV/PC (5)	NET/UK	16,650	1,347
Philips Lampo (8)	NET	15,928	523
BAT Industries (9)	UK	14,589	1,394

Previous year's rating in brackets

position having slipped from eighth in a year. Switzerland's Nestlé came in eleventh before its takeover of Rowntree.

Companies are ranked by turnover. If they had been ranked by profit, British Telecom would have come third rather than twenty-fifth.

West Germany has strengthened its lead over Britain in the size league from five to seven over the past year.

British Aerospace is the third fastest growing group with sales up 30 per cent (this was before the Rover Group takeover). Allied-Lyons, the brewing to food group, is not far behind with about 28 per cent growth, giving it fifth position, while J Sainsbury, the grocer, rates seventh with sales up more than 24 per cent.

Ford UK leads the field for profit growth with BP in fourth place. Ford UK has risen 14 places in sales rankings to fifty-first position.

British enterprises are doing well in the retail sector which is headed by France's Carrefour hypermarkets group, but at number two is the former Dec Corporation (now Gateway) followed by J Sainsbury (third), Marks and Spencer (fourth) and Tesco (sixth). In chemicals, ICI ranks twenty-first, behind Germany's BASF, Bayer and Hoechst.

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TEMPUS

GrandMet galaxy of choice

Allen Sheppard has grand plans for Grand Metropolitan, and the market is itching to know what they are.

One by one, the takeover prospects bob up and down: Ranks Hovis, Cadbury Schweppes, United Biscuits and so on. The speculators may be right or they may be wrong, but at least the rumours generate a bit of business in these lean times for brokers.

It has been easy to see, after the hugely successful sale of the Inter-Continental Hotels business, that Mr Sheppard has provided Grand Metropolitan with a thoroughly deep pocket with which to make acquisitions.

Some brokers say £2.5 billion is within reach, others push out the frontiers of their imagination and the known ability of Grand Metropolitan to trade its way out of debt and suggest that even a £4 billion takeover is not beyond Mr Sheppard's ambition. Certainly, he is not likely to want to sit and admire his cash-rich balance sheet for long.

So where will GrandMet pounce? It is spoiled for choice in its three key areas of drinks, food and consumer services. It may, for instance, opt for an acquisition-led expansion of Perle Health, the largest retailer of eyecare products and services in the world. It may, on the other hand, take a hand in the reorganization of the British food industry, or take a big acquisitive leap in the Far East. It might even do a bit of each.

The point is that GrandMet will be anxious to do something relatively quickly. It closed its financial year on Friday, and is likely to produce earnings per share growth of up to 20 per cent for that year, based on profits before tax of up to £575 million.

If the group does nothing with the cash from the sale of Inter-Continental, there will be an enhancement of earnings (the cash proceeds will generate higher profits than the hotels could manage) which, with a sustained level of organic growth, could push up earnings per share by 30 per cent.



Departing guest: Allen Sheppard, the chairman of GrandMet (Photograph: John Rogers)

That is not something Mr Sheppard wants the market to expect, because it would be a once-and-for-all filip which could not be sustained. Instead, he will reinvest the hotel proceeds, and has the luxury of being able to contemplate an expensive (and high quality) acquisition which would dilute earnings while still being able to maintain his target of 15 per cent annual earnings per share growth.

Given the options, the market is missing the point by leaving the shares trading at around 10 times earnings at 494p. After all, it has just made the equivalent of more than a year's taxed profits in one deal.

Sun Life

Sun Life shareholders have little for which to thank their chairman, Mr Peter Grant. Some may even think it worth suggesting that the tenacious Mr Grant, who is not resigning over the absurd débâcle on the Union des Assurances de Paris affair, should remain more fully non-executive.

For Sun Life last week got its wires badly twisted. It has spent somewhere between £1 million and £4 million in performance-related corporate finance fees on a scheme which its own shareholders overwhelmingly threw out. Whatever the final size of the

fee, it will seriously dent an already lacklustre performance for the year.

Analysts are already downgrading their after-tax estimates to about £20 million for 1988. The prospective p/e of about 4.2 times also hardly looks thrilling, suggesting an underlying value for the shares of about 950p.

That compares with the £11.20 level reached last Friday after the UAP's buying spree at £12.25 a share. The purchase of 10.7 per cent of Sun Life, added to the 7.5 per cent Groupe AG holding pledged to UAP's safe-keeping, gives the French insurer control over 18.2 per cent equity. That is the magic number, since 18.2 per cent was what it would have received under the aborted share exchange scheme.

The implication is that UAP has bought all it wants, and it is saying it does not intend to bid for Sun Life. Nor, for that matter, does Transatlantic, which may even gain some board seats.

So there is little justification for any bid premium in the shares. Added to this is the probability of a rights issue soon. Mr Donald Gordon is in favour of one and the need for one is not less now that the UAP deal is shelved.

It could be as big as £150 million. Sun Life needs at least £60 million to back its British operations, but it will need a

good deal more if it is now going to enter into joint ventures with UAP on the Continent, using cash and not shares.

With no bid premium and a rights issue imminent, Sun Life's shares face a fairly steep fall.

The company is now working hard to cobble together a new strategy with UAP, although it would be wise this time to include Mr Gordon, its largest shareholder, in talks with the French.

Indeed, Mr Gordon may decide to negotiate directly with UAP himself. He may come up with a better deal for himself and for all Sun Life shareholders than if things are left entirely to Mr Grant.

AB

Electronics

AB Electronic is very secretive about revealing the profitability of its various divisions. It claims that to do this would give away valuable competitive information both about itself and its customers.

Pre-tax profits for last year doubled from £8 million to £16.4 million while the return on capital employed leapt from 17 per cent to 30 per cent.

This coincided with the move of the automotive business, which is heavily depen-

dent on Jaguar, from loss into profit, so one can understand AB coyness.

As a start-up business, losses had been incurred by the automotive operation before last year, but it seems the move into profit has been very worthwhile.

It would clearly be embarrassing to AB as well as upsetting to Jaguar to have it trumpeted from the roof tops that one of its suppliers was making very juicy margins when Jaguar itself was experiencing rather leaner times.

The jump in return on capital and rise in group margins — up from 4.7 per cent to 8.3 per cent — points to AB's very substantial progress in improving operating efficiencies.

There is still scope to widen them further, but AB is unlikely to reach its target net margin of 10 per cent on sales during 1988-89.

The market is expecting AB's 1988-89 interim figures to be good, since much of the strength in last year's results came in the second half, but thereafter, the comparisons may look less spectacular.

For the year as a whole, the group should make pre-tax profits of £20 million giving fully diluted earnings per share of 47.5p. So the shares stand on a reasonable p/e ratio of 10 times.

While the business is doing well, the fact that AB is not very forthcoming about the breakdown of its business does not deter investors.

However, if the profits performance proved less satisfactory, the lack of disclosure could dampen enthusiasm for the group. Armed with inadequate information about the source of profits, investors may not choose to expose themselves to unnecessary risk.

In any case, leaving aside any bad news, earnings growth in the medium term is likely to slow as the law of diminishing returns comes into play.

Thus, although the shares may perform in the run up to the interim figures, this could be the opportunity investors are looking for to take profits.

US NOTEBOOK

Greenspan tightens reins on US growth

From Maxwell Newton, New York

Mr Alan Greenspan, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve is moving to ensure that US growth will return to the 2-2½ per cent level favoured, and forecast, by the Fed. He is taking steps intended to bring inflation out of the US system.

In the political and policy hiasms caused by the Presidential election, he has instituted another tightening of the long-standing policy of monetary restraint that was introduced by Mr Paul Volcker in January 1987.

Over the past two months the rate of monetary growth in the US has been depressed to little more than 2 per cent a year — a decline in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. Over the past 21 months the annual rate of money growth has been about 4.4½ per cent, more or less in line with the rate of inflation. It has been well below the growth rate of normal gross national product, which was 8 per cent over the period since the fourth quarter of 1986.

There has been only one brief interruption to that policy to date — a short period following the October 1987 stock market crash.

Recent weeks have seen the Federal Reserve rate rise from 7.5 per cent to over 8½ per cent. Last Thursday, funds briefly touched 8 7/8 per cent and at one point on Friday they rose to 9 per cent.

At these rates the cost of overnight money to banks is only marginally lower than the yield on a 10-year US note (8.95 per cent). The Fed's actions have aborted a downward trend in short-term commercial interest rates that had begun during September.

While the central bank's policy is primarily directed towards an incipient inflation, it may also be starting to take account of a stall in the growth of US exports and of a stall in the rise of the dollar.

During the months of May, June and July, US exports averaged less than the level of March. The improvement in the trade deficit over the April-July months was thus entirely due to a fall of imports which during April-July inclusive averaged \$37.3 billion (£22 billion) down 3½ per cent on the March level.

With the US current account deficit running at about \$30 billion a quarter, the US must still collect vast amounts of foreign capital to finance this continuing current account deficit. There are also worries over the strength of German exports and the German trade surplus, and the growth in Japan's trade surplus has not boosted dollar confidence.

Fears of excessive US growth were partly offset on Friday with the leak of the Purchasing Managers Survey, a monthly assessment of conditions which showed a further fall in its business conditions index and was the occasion for a bond rally.

GILT-EDGED

Judge Lawson by actions not his words

The Chancellor's success stems from pragmatism not dogmatism. In the past six months we have learned the truth of his adage "actions speak louder than words." The justifications for interest rate changes have changed with bewildering regularity. This should encourage a healthy scepticism about his remarks at the International Monetary Fund meetings in West Berlin.

He was scornful of the IMF's suggestion that Britain may have to tighten fiscal policy, but he was careful not to rule it out altogether. Such a step would be warmly received by the gilt market, obsessed with the support for prices arising from the Government's fiscal surplus and the associated stock shortage.

Unfortunately, a fall in sterling's value next year should not be ruled out. Since this would make it that much harder to reduce inflation it would be less welcome for gilts. So will 12 per cent bank base rates do the trick? While they will lead to a cut in domestic demand, it is doubtful it will be enough.

In its last *Quarterly Bulletin*, the Bank of England suggested that "in order to achieve a simultaneous reduction in the current account deficit and the rate of inflation, it will be necessary for the rate of growth of domestic demand to slow to less than that of productive potential."

It seems unlikely that 12 per cent rates alone will achieve this, as it would need domestic demand growth to slow from almost 7 per cent to below 3 per cent.

It therefore seems likely that, despite his protestations in West Berlin, the Chancellor will announce a restrictive Budget next March. Although he described it as an "unlikely event," he did suggest that if the current account deficit threatened to become protracted "it would be appropriate for the Government to run a larger Budget surplus in order to offset the lack of private savings."

But the Government's medium term financial strategy talks of setting monetary and fiscal policy with a path for money gross domestic product in mind. Judge by actions rather than words. In the 1986 Budget the target for the public sector borrowing requirement in 1989-90 was £7 billion, for 1987 it was £5 billion and for 1988 zero. So why not a £10 billion surplus in the 1989 Budget?

The gilt market therefore has grounds to be bullish. Either the Chancellor's confidence that 12 per cent base rates will do enough to cool the economy will be borne out, or fiscal policy will be tightened. Add to this the Chancellor's dismissal of concern about the financial

ability of the current account deficit and his rejection of the devaluation option to reduce it. Thus, there is little risk of a sterling slide. Or is there?

It is not difficult to see why he went out of his way at the IMF to be bullish about sterling. Hoping that he has gone far enough and fearing monetary overkill, he is reluctant to raise rates further. Since his most immediate risk is a run on the pound, the IMF speech gave him an ideal opportunity to bolster confidence in sterling and ease the pressure on rates.

Yet the Chancellor himself has admitted that the current account deficit will be one of the last variables to respond to his recent policy tightening. The patience of the currency markets will be stretched to breaking point if it takes too long. But there is also the issue of whether official resistance to devaluation will persist. It is true that rapid growth in domestic demand is a main cause of the deterioration in the current account, but the problem has been compounded by a loss of competitiveness, mainly due to sterling's appreciation.

While it might be possible to "solve" the current account problem by squeezing domestic demand, the extent may not be politically palatable. This suggests the Government will eventually supplement the demand squeeze with a modest decline in sterling's value.

Judge by actions rather than words. After inflation passed a 7 per cent peak in spring 1985, the Government allowed sterling to fall by almost 15 per cent in effective terms. The resultant boost to competitiveness of British producers supported the current account and contributed to the surge in output and productivity growth in 1987.

The difference now is that the inflation background is more disturbing. In 1986 the adverse effect of sterling weakness on imports was offset by the benefits from collapsing oil prices. However, the authorities might seek a smaller fall in sterling than in 1986. A fall of 5 per cent would bring a reduction of £2 billion in the current account deficit after two years. Such a fall would slow, but not eliminate, the decline in the likely inflation rate in the second half of 1989.

The Chancellor's words in West Berlin have put the gilt market into confident mood. However, the reduction of inflation and the current account deficit is likely to be a long and arduous process.

His actions next year may be judged to be more of a mixed blessing.

Mark Cliffe

Chief economist, Nomura Research Institute Europe

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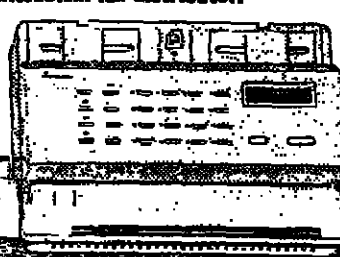
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Industrial estates put Bilton in line for £7.5m at half time

TODAY

Percy Bilton, the property development group, reveals interim results, and analysts have pitched their pre-tax profit forecasts at between £7.3 million and £7.8 million, compared with £6.3 million last time.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, goes for £7.3 million and believes the company continues to benefit from its southern industrial estates, while the M-tech developments at Leatherhead, Surrey, and Portsmouth, Hampshire, are proceeding at a steady pace.

BZW also awaits any news about the group's 20-acre site in West London where leases now begin to expire.

Helene of London, the manufacturer and distributor of men's and women's clothes, is expected to report a good set of interim figures.

Analysts forecast a jump from last year's £716,000 to above £1 million. The group has made a number of acquisitions - the latest being Just Jamie and Paulkirk, clothing manufacturers - and profits for the six months have moved ahead well despite a poor summer.

Interims: Bilton (Percy), Characanth, Doelke, Euro-tunnel, Holdings of London, Lamont Holdings, S. Lyles, North British Canadian Investment, Osory Estates, Scott & Robertson, Sero, Stylo, Thurgar, Barder, Tootal. Finalists: Barry Wehmiller International, Brierley Investments, Prospective Group, Shandwick, TR Portfolio Selection Fund.

TOMORROW

Takeover speculation has swirled around Sears, the Selfridges, Freemans, Saxones and William Hill betting office group, for months and the shares have responded accordingly, touching a high of 145p. Shareholders will, therefore, hope that Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, the chairman, can keep the momentum going by announcing a good set of interim profits.

Estimates for the first half



Alan Sugar: second-half profits warning



John Apthorpe: market has dull expectations for Bilton



Bill Hughes: good results forecast in all divisions

range between £85 million to £93 million pre-tax compared with £86.1 million.

Miss Joan D'Olier, an analyst at County NatWest Woodman, the broker, predicts £91 million pre-tax, which will include first-time contributions from Homes and Freemans.

On a like-for-like basis, the figures will be disappointing, with good figures from the housebuilding and betting operations, and a satisfactory result from footwear retailing being counteracted by a flat performance from the store-fashion side.

Analysts are forecasting impressive half-year figures from Lowe Howard-Spink & Bell, the advertising agency.

Mr Andrew Mills and Mr Brian Sturgess at BZW have pitched their pre-tax profit estimate at £7 million, a 46 per cent jump on last year.

The period will include a first-time contribution from GJW, the political lobbying consultancy and Laurence Charles, the US advertising agency. British advertising gains will have come from Imperial, KP, Business Magazine, BT and BR.

Amstrad, the electronics company, reports annual results two weeks after launching a range of business computers and terminals described by Mr Alan Sugar, the

chairman, as "a revolution in business solutions."

At the interim stage, Mr Sugar warned the City that second-half growth would not match the first because of a lack of new products. Analysts have pitched their pre-tax profits forecasts at a conservative figure of about £155 million - a 14 per cent increase.

Other recent product announcements, which included a range of audio and visual products, have been well received.

Mr Philip Dorgan, an analyst at Goldman Sachs, the US securities house, has pencilled in a pre-tax profit of £25 million, against £23.6 million last year.

He believes second-half trading was dull, due to increased competition from supermarkets and from Iceland Frozen Foods in its own South-East heartland.

Superstores, such as Tesco, now devote much more space to frozen food goods, while Iceland has been busy launching products which affect Bilton's sales.

Excellent interim results are expected from Grampian Holdings, the Scottish conglomerate headed by Mr Bill Hughes.

First-half pre-tax profits should nearly double to £3.1 million with all divisions of the company reporting steady progress.

Geoffrey Foster

Pharmaceutical profits will be bolstered by a first-time contribution from Robert Young, while sporting order books have been strong both for Mitre and the golf equipment companies. Patrick, acquired early in the current year, is also now reckoned to be trading profitably.

Interims: A Beckman, Brown & Jackson, Finlay (James), Floyd Energy, Grampian Holdings, Harrison & Crossfield, Helical Bar, Hewden Stuart, Higgs and Hill, Jerome (S) & Sons (Holdings), Laing Properties, Manor National, Plumb Holdings, TR City of London Trust.

Finalists: Bejam Group, Blanchards, HTV Group, Mann-ers (John) Group, TSW-Television South West Holdings.

THURSDAY

Etan, the high street fashion retailer, is expected to report flat interim results today.

Analysts' pre-tax forecasts range between £5.8 million and £7 million, against £5.6 million last time.

Mr Mark Chewter, an analyst at SBCI Savory Mill, the broker, is going for £6.1 million and says the company's efforts to reposition its Peter Brown and Snob outlets have not been a success. Costs have risen and sales are not yet coming through.

Interims: Anglo-American Investment Trust, Berry, Birch and Noble, Eam, Jacques Vert, Manor National, Mustertin Group, Reed (Austin) Group, Tharsis (results expected on October 7). Finalists: Druck Holdings, New Central Wiltshire Areas, Photo-Me International, Walker Greenbank.

FRIDAY

Interims: Arcolene (Holdings), Atlantic Securities Trust, Barker (Charles), Denison International, Gates (Frank G), International Investment Trust Company of Jersey, Seril Cowells, Scottish Television.

Finalists: Baillie Gifford Japan Trust, Portugal Fund, Ulster Television.

Geoffrey Foster

ECONOMIC VIEW

No news is bad news for the trade deficit

These words are the Chancellor's. "Some may be puzzled why the existence of a current account deficit is so newsworthy in Britain. The truth is that we are prisoners of the past, when British current account deficits were almost invariably associated with large budget deficits, poor economic performance, low reserves and exiguous net assets. The present position could not be more different."

Mr Nigel Lawson delivered his message to his fellow International Monetary Fund/World Bank delegates in West Berlin last week. And a more elegant attempt to sweep under the carpet a, or possibly the, leading problem for the British economy one will not find.

Newsworthy or not, here goes. And it may be worth mentioning that there are some prisoners of the past in the Chancellor's own party. Last year Norman Tebbit, then Conservative party chairman, caused a minor row by criticizing the BBC for its "terrible error" in not carrying a set of (good) trade figures on one of its news bulletins.

The usefulness of the Chancellor's IMF speech and his *The State of the Market* lecture to the Institute of Economic Affairs in July (published as an IEA occasional paper today) is that it does focus attention on the question of whether a current account deficit, even one that continues in the long term, should be a cause of concern.

The Lawson view is that the current account deficit reflects private sector behaviour and, in particular the gap between private savings and investment. In a world of free financial markets such gaps are inevitable, he contends, and a current account deficit is not a problem as long as it is readily financeable. And Britain's current account deficit has been offset by private capital inflows.

The implication is that the traditional way of looking at a current account deficit, as a bad reflection on a country's trade performance, went out in the 1970s, along with flared trousers. In fact, the Treasury's emphasis on the capital account is a recent phenomenon and has roughly paralleled the emergence and widening of the current account deficit.

Mr Lawson, of course, had a distinguished career as a member of Her Majesty's Press, in which he refined the art of presenting variations on the old as something new and exciting. The savings-investment argument about the current account is essentially a variant on the New Cambridge approach of the 1970s. This saw the private sector as being in stable financial surplus and the current account therefore determined by the size of the public sector deficit.

All that has changed is that the public sector is now in surplus, if not necessarily stable surplus, so that the current account is determined by the size of a volatile private sector financial deficit, together with an even more volatile residual error. The response to previous balance of payments crises was to cut public spending, raise taxation and wait. The response to the present problem is to raise interest rates and pray.

The distinction between private and publicly-generated deficits is worth making, and the drop in the savings

ratio to a 30-year low of 3.5 per cent in the second quarter, leaving aside all the caveats about the figures, suggests that at the very least the Chancellor's monetary tightening has to boost domestic savings and reduce the pace of spending.

Professor Alan Budd, chief economic adviser to Barclays Bank, in a commentary to the Chancellor's IEA speech, neatly sets out the consequences if the monetary tightening does not have this effect: "The result will be the dismal and familiar sequence of massive balance of payments deficits, followed by a collapse of confidence in sterling, followed in turn by rapidly accelerating inflation. The end of the story will be a deep recession if inflation is to be brought back under control."

This is not, however, what Professor Budd expects to happen. He leans towards the Lawson view that the current account deficit is a sign of temporary overheating best dealt with by monetary policy, and that the Chancellor will pull through and be able to tell his critics: "I told you so."

Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew, who has conducted an interesting exercise in projecting the capital account for the next two years, in a paper *Sterling - Can we avoid another 1931?*, is rather less optimistic.

He sees the present situation of a growing deficit and long-term capital inflows, financed by "hot" money inflows, as inherently dangerous. Britain already has net short-term liabilities to the rest of the world of £20 billion, he calculates, and a liquidity crisis for sterling appears inevitable.

The question of whether the Chancellor will be able to last through the winter with 12 per cent base rates without a sterling crisis, is an important one, not least for the markets. Sterling's strength of last week after the publication of the August trade figures may be just a temporary blip, but it was certainly a long way from crisis.

Much more important is that the current account deficit is not just a temporary phenomenon, brought on by overheating. Non-oil visible trade has shifted from a surplus of £1.1 billion in 1980 to a deficit of £8 billion in 1983, £14.3 billion last year, and £9.9 billion in the first half of this year. Against this disturbing trend, the tightening of monetary policy is at best a temporary palliative.

The current account does tell us something about the strength of demand in the economy, but it also conveys an important and disturbing message about Britain's ability to compete in the long-term. If the only significance of a current account deficit is its ability to be financed, then presumably industry could now afford to relax.

In his IMF speech, the Chancellor used the example of Denmark, famous for its pig farms and fairy tales, as a country which had run a current account deficit for a quarter of a century. Whether this was intended to prepare us for Britain's balance of payment outlook is not clear. But official policy towards the long-term deterioration of Britain's trade position, like Hans Christian Andersen's Emperor, has very few clothes.

David Smith

Economics Correspondent

'Split and survive' solution for Coal

By Colin Narborough

Splitting British Coal into competing units would provide a privatized electricity industry with a choice of suppliers without having to look abroad for coal, according to a leading analyst of nationalized industries.

Mr Richard Pryke, of Liverpool University, advocates that the Government should fulfil its pledge, contained in the White Paper on electricity privatization, to make a major change in policy by giving the electricity industry the freedom to buy coal in the cheapest market.

This would end the existing arrangements whereby the Central Electricity Generating Board may not buy foreign coal. But he anticipates that Britain's coal industry could capture most of the market if it made the most of its opportunities.

In a study published in the

latest quarterly bulletin of Liverpool Macroeconomic Research he rejects the argument for continued protection of the coal industry on the grounds that the industry has insufficient capacity to meet future demand.

While foreseeing good short-term prospects for British coal mining, it finds that the long-term prospects for domestic coal producers may not be particularly bright. It sees a serious threat in the electricity authorities buying coal abroad to diversify their sources of supply, a development that could be countered by dividing up British Coal into competing units.

The CEBG obtains about 16 million tonnes of coal from British Coal at a price linked to the cost of imports, priced at £26 per tonne, but has to pay almost twice as much for the bulk of the coal.

Local pay awards 'will not help jobs'

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

The Government's view that national pay bargaining contributes to unemployment has come under attack.

Mr Alistair Hatchett, editor of the *Income Data Services Report* and an expert on pay, says that regional pay bargaining will not help solve unemployment because of the wide variations of pay within each area.

In an article published yesterday by *Personnel Management* Mr Hatchett blames economic factors rather than the bargaining structure for unemployment.

He says that standard definitions of regions are irrelevant in setting pay levels because within each of the 10 regions there is a complex set of local markets reflecting the particular structure of employment.

Outside London there appears to be a national market for

many professions and employers' needs for career mobility dictate standardized rates of pay and conditions within many large companies.

Mr Hatchett says that industry bargaining leads to minimum rates being set, above which most firms add a local domestic pay structure.

He points to the reports of the Independent Advisory Committee on Teachers' Pay and the review body for nurses and midwives, which state that any differences in pay would be wrong and detrimental to development of the two professions. He says this implies that if any authority thought it wise to pay less then the service would deteriorate.

The exception is the South-east and London where higher rates of pay are offered to help in the recruitment and retention of staff in an area of growth and competition.

Maxwell in talks on Bouygues

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

After a week of heavy share-buying and takeover rumours, the French business community is waiting to discover this week just who, if anyone, was building a strategic stake in Bouygues, the diversified group that claims to be the world's largest construction company.

Almost 10 per cent of the group, founded by M Francis Bouygues in 1952, changed hands last week at prices that rose by 33 per cent at one point before relapsing on Friday for a 28 per cent rise on the week.

Speculation in Paris centred on the name of Mr Robert Maxwell, who has been building a high profile in France recently. Mr Maxwell has 12 per cent of TFI, the privatized French television channel, in a consortium led by Bouygues (which owns 25 per cent). He had a meeting with M Bouygues last week.

More logical suggestions include Sir James Goldsmith, the Anglo-French financier, and M Jérôme Seydoux, head of the French group Chateaux.

Bouygues is also France's biggest property developer. It leads the French construction team for the Channel tunnel and, in partnership with Sir Nigel Brookes' Trafalgar House, owns large stakes in a group of British water companies.

There is periodic speculation about the future of Bouygues because there is no obvious management successor to M Bouygues, who is robust but recovered from serious illness several years ago.

His youngest son, M Martin Bouygues, who heads the group's water supply and house-building divisions, is thought to be the only credible internal successor, but not yet old enough to take over.

Under French law, share buyers must reveal their hand when they have bought 5 per cent, and then 10 per cent. The group has been anxious about its relative low market value capitalization of well under £1 billion.

Speculation eased on Friday because Bouygues made it clear it could block any unwelcome takeover bid. The Bouygues family owns only about 12 per cent of the capital of the parent company but Credit Lyonnais, M Bouygues' original backer, owns a further 10 per cent and Suez 5 per cent. The two banking groups said they supported the board and would increase their stakes, if necessary.

Bouygues claims 45 per cent of its capital is in friendly hands.

Carol Leonard

Coming to the aid of Forte

Leaping to the defence of Lord Forte - lest anyone think that his new catering charity, the Charles Forte Foundation, is an act of self-promotion - Lord Montagu, chairman of the trustees of the new fund, tells me that plans for its creation were in fact kept secret from Lord Forte for several months. "A group of people in the catering industry, who had nothing to do with THF, decided that something should be done to mark his 80th birthday - after all, he is the biggest hotelier in the world," Lord Montagu explains. The seeds were apparently sown a year ago but Lord Forte was told only four months later. So delighted was he that he offered to match, pound for pound, any money they raised, up to £200,000. Their efforts have, I am told, netted £600,000 - mostly from donations by other catering concerns - and Lord Montagu is hopeful that they might reach £1 million by the time Lord Forte celebrates his birthday on November 22. "It will be used for things like bursaries and to send people to study with other chefs," Lord Montagu says. "His aim is the pursuit of excellence in British catering." His choice of words here will, however, strike an ironic chord with Lord Forte. For the motto of the coveted Savoy Group which, as I pointed out last week, already operates just such a fund, is none other than: "For Excellence We Strive."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Master of the Rolls

An ex-colleague of Harvard Securities chairman Tom Wilmet, who has just announced the closure of his market-making business, tells me Wilmet was fond of warning colleagues and investors to be wary of a company if its chairman drove a Rolls-Royce. Staff at the controversial securities house might therefore have thought that something should be done to mark his 80th birthday - after all, he is the biggest hotelier in the world," Lord Montagu explains. The seeds were apparently sown a year ago but Lord Forte was told only four months later. So delighted was he that he offered to match, pound for pound, any money they raised, up to £200,000. Their efforts have, I am told, netted £600,000 - mostly from donations by other catering concerns - and Lord Montagu is hopeful that they might reach £1 million by the time Lord Forte celebrates his birthday on November 22. "It will be used for things like bursaries and to send people to study with other chefs," Lord Montagu says. "His aim is the pursuit of excellence in British catering." His choice of words here will, however, strike an ironic chord with Lord Forte. For the motto of the coveted Savoy Group which, as I pointed out last week, already operates just such a fund, is none other than: "For Excellence We Strive."

And we say it's your turn to go back and try again."

Hotel sweet

The other day, Michael Wilson, one of the presenters of *The City Programme*, Thames Television's weekly business programme, travelled back from York, where he had been filming, and went straight to a friend's drinks "do" in London. A fellow guest, who spoke with a heavy German accent, asked Wilson if he



wrote have thought that the writing was on the wall a few months ago, when they saw Wilmet parking his brand new, salmon-pink Roller outside Harvard's Southwark Street, London, offices. But Wilmet was quick to point out that his ruling did not apply. The car was in fact a Bentley, he said, not a Rolls-Royce.

could recommend a good hotel in York, as his family had just bought a business there and he wanted to visit the city. "What sort of business is it?" inquired Wilson. "It's called Rowntree," came the reply.

Wheel effort

Congratulations to David Bottom, chairman of the construction division of John Laing, the builders. Setting an example to others, he bicycled from Land's End to John O'Groats last month - more than 1,000 miles - to raise money for the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital Wishing Well Appeal. Bottom, a sprightly 52-year-old, has always been a keen amateur cyclist, but had never previously taken on a challenge of quite this magnitude. Nevertheless, it took him a mere 10 days to complete the course. The £10,000 he raised brings the amount of money collected by Laing employees this year for various children's charities to almost £250,000.

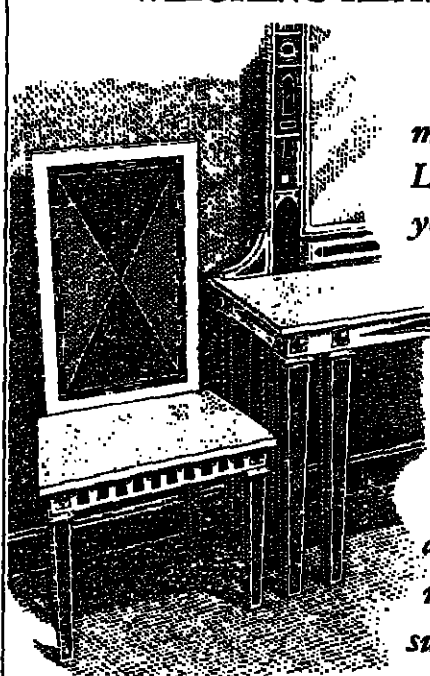
New lodge for Yates

Bob Yates, once an analyst specializing in financial stocks for L Messel & Co and, for the past eight years, head of strategy and communications at Midland Montagu, starts work today with Fox-Pitt, Kelton, the New York investment bank which concerns itself exclusively with insurance and banking companies. Yates, aged 41, will be a director of the company, with responsibility for expanding its research coverage to European and United Kingdom stocks. With existing Fox-Pitt man Bob Gullett - the sales director - leading the team, Yates will be working alongside Michael Wheelhouse, who has joined from EuroRatings, a small ratings agency, and Gregg McNulty, an insurance analyst previously with Greenwell Montagu. Speaking from his new office in London, Yates tells me: "Until now, Fox-Pitt has restricted itself to the distribution of American banking and insurance shares to European investors. This expansion represents an entirely new area of activity, and as well as publishing research we will be acting as an agency broker and hoping to do some corporate finance work."

The revolving door of British stockbroking again scoops up ex-patriots working in Wall Street. Peter Nankervis, a salesman specializing in Japanese stocks, has, I hear, resigned from the New York office of Hoare Covett to join the nearby office of another British firm, Phillips & Drew.

Carol Leonard

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TAJ INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

CBI urges Whitehall to control watchdog

By Colin Narborough

The Confederation of British Industry today called on the Government to build safeguards into its proposed new legislation on restrictive trade practices to prevent the watchdog from abusing its powers.

The appeal came in a detailed CBI response to the Department of Trade and Industry's Green Paper which was published earlier this year. The paper proposes that the "Competition Authority" should have the power of entry and search and should be able to levy heavy fines on companies.

Mr Geoffrey Hughes, chairman of the CBI's competition panel, said the CBI wants any such Authority to be obliged to apply for and obtain a court warrant before being allowed to enter and search premises.

It also wants fines against companies to bear some relationship to the benefits derived from the practice that has been found to restrict competition.

Given the broad scope of the proposed

prohibitions expected to catch both vertical and horizontal agreements, the CBI is urging the Government not to express them in such wide and general terms.

It fears that general prohibitions will result in excessive discretionary power being placed in the hands of an administrative body, and wants the Authority to be required to demonstrate how a vertical agreement is anti-competitive.

The CBI proposes that the Government allow a transitional period of up to two years to enable companies to adjust to the new regime, and expresses the hope that the definition given to the terms "concerted practices" and "agreements" will not jeopardize the statistical work of trade associations.

Mr Hughes welcomed the Government move to modernize legislation against restrictive practices as a step towards an "effects-based" system along European Community lines.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 75.9 (day's range 75.9-76.0).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES				
Market rates for September 30				
	Close	1 month	3 months	
New York	1.6500-1.6525	1.6515-1.6525	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
London	2.475-2.480	2.475-2.480	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
Frankfurt	3.250-3.255	3.250-3.255	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
Paris	6.35-6.36	6.35-6.36	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
Amsterdam	12.150-12.155	12.150-12.155	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
Brussels	12.150-12.155	12.150-12.155	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
Madrid	16.5-16.6	16.5-16.6	0.50-0.46p	0.98-0.94p
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DAILY DIVIDEND	£4,000
Claims required for 68 points	
ACCUMULATOR	£246,000
Claims better than 68 points	
Claimants should ring 0254-53272	

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (25) denotes Alpha Stocks.

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92	268	Ben	307	+
93	269	David D	307	+
94	270	Chen & Coates	290	-6
95	271	David P	307	+
96	272	Chen & Coates	290	-6
97	273	Chen & Coates	290	-6
98	274	Chen & Coates	290	-6
99	275	Chen & Coates	290	-6
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119	295	Chen & Coates	290	-6
120	296	Chen & Coates	290	-6
121	297	Chen & Coates	290	-6
122	298	Chen & Coates	290	-6
123	299	Chen & Coates	290	-6
124	300	Chen & Coates	290	-6
125	301	Chen & Coates	290	-6
126	302	Chen & Coates	290	-6
127	303	Chen & Coates	290	-6
128	304	Chen & Coates	290	-6
129	305	Chen & Coates	290	-6
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144	320	Chen & Coates	290	-6
145	321	Chen & Coates	290	-6
146	322	Chen & Coates	290	-6
147	323	Chen & Coates	290	-6
148	324	Chen & Coates	290	-6
149	325	Chen & Coates	290	-6
150	326	Chen & Coates	290	-6
151	327	Chen & Coates	290	-6
152	328	Chen & Coates	290	-6
153	329	Chen & Coates	290	-6
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162	338	Chen & Coates	290	-6
163	339	Chen & Coates	290	-6
164	340	Chen & Coates	290	-6
165	341	Chen & Coates	290	-6
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175	351	Chen & Coates	290	-6
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177	353	Chen & Coates	290	-6
178	354	Chen & Coates	290	-6
179	355	Chen &		

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27.56	Warrington	106	-3	3
27.56	Warrington	106	-3	3
219.86	Warrington	117	+6	6
12.66	Warrington (Jal)	56	+3	3
5,812.00	West & Country	175	-6	2

SHIPPING

436.61	Assoc. Bt Ports	498	+42	11
344.66	Calcutta	393	+9	9
344.66	Chennai	393	+9	9
34.59	Port (Ames)	145	-5	1
17.86	Ames	61	-5	5
288.46	Assoc. Transport	285	+19	16
284.26	Assoc. T & O S	279	+26	21
82.81	Assoc. T & O S	126	-2	2
126.89	Assoc. (Water)	123	-9	12
126.89	Assoc. (Water)	123	-9	12
9,596.00	London	213	-2	6

SHOES, LEATHER

7.086.000	Lambert Horwath	125	● -10	11
45.8m	Pittard Gansar	216	+51	75
48.0m	Strong & Fisher	245	-14	15
55.9m	Sepia	290	● -10	63

TEXTILES				
86.8m	Atted Tenj	241	● -13	121
14.2m	Boole Lohm	270	●	8
11.7m	Beckman (A)	115	●	74

1.9	22.6m	Corain	66	
1.7	7,103 Am	Courthouse (as)	265	16.1
1.2	1.2m	Corcione	118	5.8
1.0	328.5m	Davison	214	10.1
1.0	11.7m	Drummond	170	4
1.0	15.2m	Foster (John)	136	6.8
1.0	10.0m	Gasale/ Broadloom	209	9.2
1.0	5,029,000	Hickling Postboxes	75	0.7
1.0	81.5m	Reynolds	245	12.3
1.0	15.1m	Jackson (S)	75	+38
1.0	62.6m	Lamont	274	+2
1.0	33.7m	Lewis	349	8.3
1.0	1.7m	Loose	75	5.1
1.0	5,600,000	Lyons (S)	75	+8
1.0	18.8m	Mackay (North)	15	0.7

5.57	6.00	6.43	6.86	7.29	7.72	8.15	8.58	9.01	9.44	9.87	10.30	10.73	11.16	11.59	12.02	12.45	12.88	13.31	13.74	14.17	14.60	15.03	15.46	15.89	16.32	16.75	17.18	17.61	18.04	18.47	18.90	19.33	19.76	20.19	20.62	21.05	21.48	21.91	22.34	22.77	23.20	23.63	24.06	24.49	24.92	25.35	25.78	26.21	26.64	27.07	27.50	27.93	28.36	28.79	29.22	29.65	30.08	30.51	30.94	31.37	31.80	32.23	32.66	33.09	33.52	33.95	34.38	34.81	35.24	35.67	36.10	36.53	36.96	37.39	37.82	38.25	38.68	39.11	39.54	39.97	40.40	40.83	41.26	41.69	42.12	42.55	42.98	43.41	43.84	44.27	44.70	45.13	45.56	45.99	46.42	46.85	47.28	47.71	48.14	48.57	49.00	49.43	49.86	50.29	50.72	51.15	51.58	52.01	52.44	52.87	53.30	53.73	54.16	54.59	55.02	55.45	55.88	56.31	56.74	57.17	57.60	58.03	58.46	58.89	59.32	59.75	60.18	60.61	61.04	61.47	61.90	62.33	62.76	63.19	63.62	64.05	64.48	64.91	65.34	65.77	66.20	66.63	67.06	67.49	67.92	68.35	68.78	69.21	69.64	70.07	70.50	70.93	71.36	71.79	72.22	72.65	73.08	73.51	73.94	74.37	74.80	75.23	75.66	76.09	76.52	76.95	77.38	77.81	78.24	78.67	79.10	79.53	79.96	80.39	80.82	81.25	81.68	82.11	82.54	82.97	83.40	83.83	84.26	84.69	85.12	85.55	85.98	86.41	86.84	87.27	87.70	88.13	88.56	88.99	89.42	89.85	90.28	90.71	91.14	91.57	92.00	92.43	92.86	93.29	93.72	94.15	94.58	95.01	95.44	95.87	96.30	96.73	97.16	97.59	98.02	98.45	98.88	99.31	99.74	100.17	100.60	101.03	101.46	101.89	102.32	102.75	103.18	103.61	104.04	104.47	104.90	105.33	105.76	106.19	106.62	107.05	107.48	107.91	108.34	108.77	109.20	109.63	110.06	110.49	110.92	111.35	111.78	112.21	112.64	113.07	113.50	113.93	114.36	114.79	115.22	115.65	116.08	116.51	116.94	117.37	117.80	118.23	118.66	119.09	119.52	119.95	120.38	120.81	121.24	121.67	122.10	122.53	122.96	123.39	123.82	124.25	124.68	125.11	125.54	125.97	126.40	126.83	127.26	127.69	128.12	128.55	128.98	129.41	129.84	130.27	130.70	131.13	131.56	131.99	132.42	132.85	133.28	133.71	134.14	134.57	135.00	135.43	135.86	136.29	136.72	137.15	137.58	138.01	138.44	138.87	139.30	139.73	140.16	140.59	141.02	141.45	141.88	142.31	142.74	143.17	143.60	144.03	144.46	144.89	145.32	145.75	146.18	146.61	147.04
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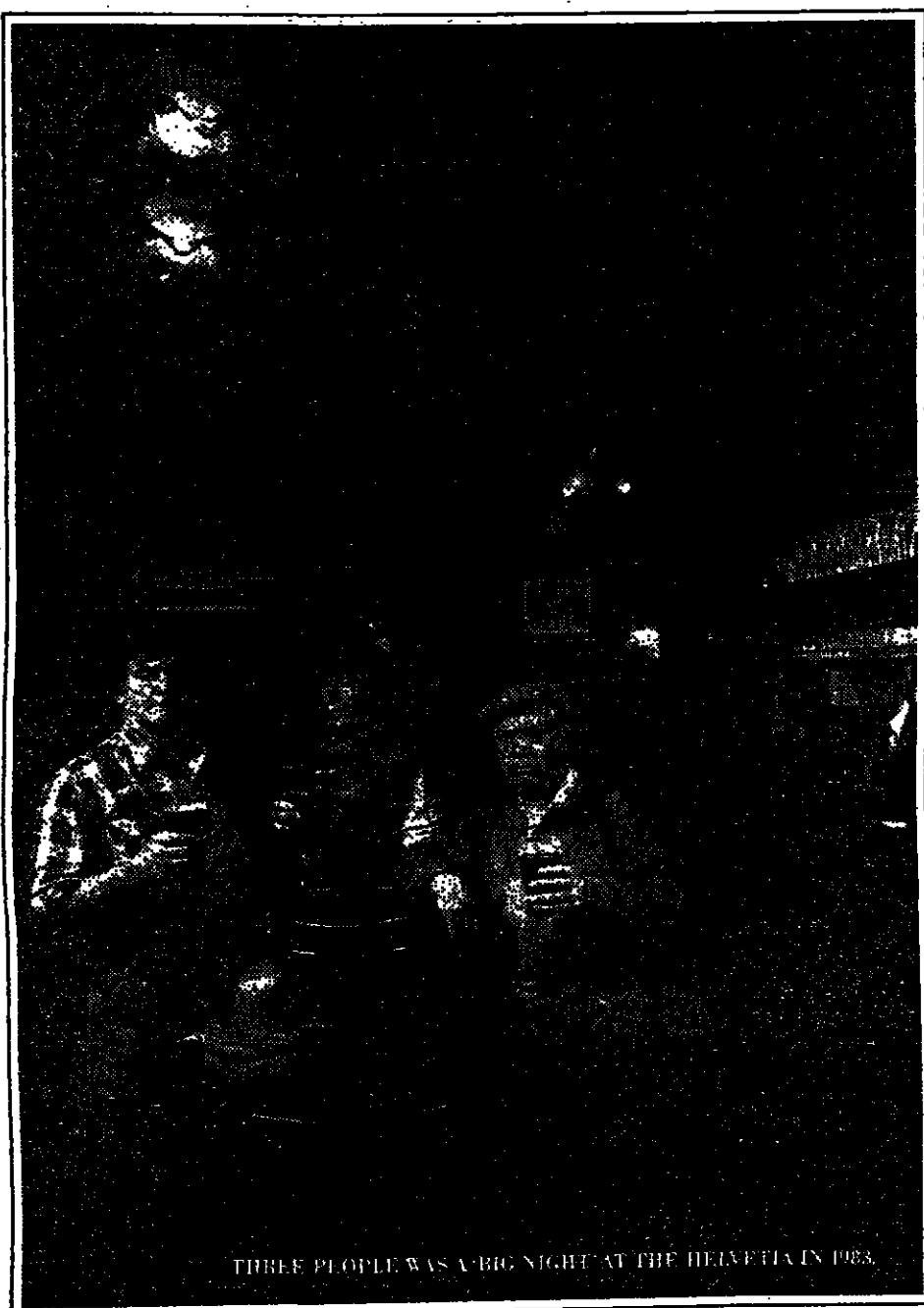
5.57	6.00	BAT (a)	438	+4.7	24.1
10.00	Gore	452	1		
1,202	Richmond (F) (a)	439	-10	13.5	

© Ex dividend • Ex all • Ex dividend •
© Payment delayed at price at suspension • Dividend
Weld includes a suspension (F) (a) • Ex dividend •
Preferred earnings • Ex other • No significant change
share split • Tax-free • No significant change

USA

SOME OF OUR PUBS HAVE BECOME A LOT MORE SUCCESSFUL SINCE WE ADDED GROUND COFFEE, BROCCOLI AND GRUYÈRE TO THE BEER.

It's certainly been a recipe for success in Soho. In 1983, The Helvetia in Old Compton Street, was one of those pubs where three pints of bitter and a packet of cheese and onion crisps was a big order. Today on the same site, expensively padded shoulders jostle with each other at the bar, for another couple of champagne cocktails before dinner.



THREE PEOPLE WAS A BIG NIGHT AT THE HELVETIA IN 1983.

In three years the Soho Brasserie has paid back every penny we invested in it and established itself as what one magazine described as, 'the Rovers Return of the media set'. And it's a perfect example of the way we've been looking at our 6700 pubs. Not of course that we intend to put brasseries on every street corner.

The Soho Brasserie is just one result of our policy of researching what's missing in an area, then building it. In Watford, we discovered what would get people out for the night was a night spot. So we converted a large roadhouse pub into The Gamebird. It's now a thriving, jiving success turning over £750,000 a year.

And in Bolton, we found what they were crying out for was a really traditional pub. The Howcroft is now packed every night and has anything but traditional profits. In the last few years we've spent £270 million on our pubs. And in some places we noticed the last thing people wanted was another pub. So we've turned them into café-bars, restaurants or wine bars. And giving people what they want really pays off.



NOW IT'S THE SOHO BRASSERIE AND REGULARLY ATTRACTS 250 PEOPLE A NIGHT.

Our profits have never been higher. The success of places like the Soho Brasserie is all part of our commitment to our role as a leading international food, drink and leisure group. Which is of course, of little consolation to our competitors. So we offer them this advice. To achieve our success, start by discovering what's missing from your beer.

ALLIED LYONS

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

POSTS



The Duke of Edinburgh's Award

LONDON REGIONAL OFFICER (NEW POST)

£16,228 - £20,318 per annum

We invite applications for the newly-created post of Regional Officer for London. The preferred age range is between 30-40. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation, development, administration and training strategy of the Award Scheme in the region.

Candidates must have wide experience within teaching, administration, or the statutory youth service, and be educated to degree or Qualified Teacher Certificate level. Evidence of a progressive career achievement, innovation and creativity is essential, as is the ability to identify with the needs of young people from all backgrounds.

This appointment is for a period of 10 years and the salary will be on the scale of £16,228 - £20,318 per annum (including London Weighting). Benefits include a car, BUPA, a contributory pension scheme and luncheon vouchers.

Further details and application forms are available from Eric Worrall, Maralyn Lewis or Marcia Millar at The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, London W8 5PG (Tel: 01-937 5205). Completed application forms should be returned by Friday 14th October.

THE GIRLS SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

GENERAL SECRETARY

During 1989 the G.S.A. will move its headquarters to Leicester, and requires a General Secretary to take up duties there. Applicants for this important post should have considerable administrative experience in schools and a special interest in the education of girls. Salary will be related to the National Scale for Heads of Secondary Schools. Further information is obtainable from the present G.S.A. office at 190 Sheen Lane, London SW14 8LF. Telephone 01 878 5044. Closing date for applications is 31st October 1988.

BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU24 2DG
HMC Co-educational
Becoming 13-15

ECONOMICS GRADUATE

Required from January 1989 to be in charge of Economics in the Sixth Form. The Headmaster welcomes applications (from - no forms - including curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees).



TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited from practising Roman Catholics for the post of Principal of the College from September 1989, following the retirement of the present Principal, Dr. Mary Halsey.

Trinity and All Saints', a Catholic Voluntary College affiliated to the University of Leeds, offers B.Ed., B.A. and B.Sc. Honours degrees, post-graduate courses (including PGCE), a range of courses for serving teachers and other forms of continuing education.

All degree courses provide a combination of academic and professional studies designed to prepare students for a range of careers in the spheres of: Education, Business Management & Administration, Communication and Media.

Salary: Principal, Group 7 plus appropriate emoluments.

The college is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Further particulars are available from the Clerk to the Governors, Trinity and All Saints' College, Brownberry Lane, Horsforth, LEEDS LS18 5HD. 0532 584341 Ext. 233

The closing date for applications is 31 October, 1988.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

The Governors of The King's School, Canterbury, following the retirement of Captain Norman Robinson, wish to appoint a

BURSAR

from 1st January 1989.

For particulars please apply to:

Richard H.B. Sturt, M.A.,
34 & 36 Castle Street,
Dover, Kent, CT16 1PN

Tel: Dover (0304) 240250

THE BRITISH SCHOOL IN THE NETHERLANDS The Hague

This independent, co-educational and international school of some 1,150 pupils invites applications from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the post of

BURSAR and Clerk to the Governors

The appointment will be effective from 1st April, 1989; the successful candidate will take up the duties fully on 1st September, 1989, upon the retirement, after eleven years service, of the present incumbent.

Initial enquiry and request for full details of the appointment should be made by telephone to 010 31 1717 7163 (weekdays between 0700 - 1500 GMT).

The closing date for applications will be 17th October and it is planned to make the appointment early in December.

Fluency in Dutch is not a requirement, but the successful candidate will be required to acquire a working knowledge of the language.

JESUS COLLEGE OXFORD JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN CLASSICS

The College proposes to elect a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1989. The post is open to men or women intending to pursue research in any field of Classics.

Further information may be obtained from The Principal, Jesus College, Oxford, OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 4 November 1988.

Peterhouse, Cambridge, CB2 1RD SENIOR BURSAR

The College invites applications for the Senior Bursarship from suitably qualified men or women. The Senior Bursar is a Fellow of the College and the principal financial officer with oversight for accounts, fees and charges, payroll, employment of some staff, fabric of buildings with decoration and furnishings, in which he is assisted by supporting staff. Further particulars from the College Secretary (0223-336202). Closing date 17 October 1988.

BURSAR - ST DAVID'S COLLEGE, LLANDUDNO (SHMIS)

Required for April 1989 - Bursar on retirement of Mr Ben Owen. Salary on Deputy Headmaster Scale 9. For further details apply to: The Clerk to the Governors, St David's College, Llandudno, LL30 1RD. Tel (0492) 76762.

Applications must be in before 31st October 1988.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the position of

HEAD OF FRENCH

for April or September 1989. The successful candidate must be well qualified to run a very strong department as well as contribute to the life of the school outside the classroom. Applications with curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least two referees should be sent as soon as possible to:

The Headmaster, Westminster School, 77 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PS.

Closing date 15th October. Interviews 31st October. Equal Opportunities Commission. Applications will be accepted on a rolling basis.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: 15th October 1988.

DEADLINE FOR INTERVIEWS: 31st October 1988.

DEADLINE FOR OFFERS: 15th November 1988.

DEADLINE FOR ACCEPTANCES: 15th December 1988.

DEADLINE FOR REFUSALS: 15th January 1989.

DEADLINE FOR FINAL OFFERS: 15th February 1989.

DEADLINE FOR FINAL ACCEPTANCES: 15th March 1989.

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THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

Kenyans refresh the Olympic spirit

The Olympic Games of 1988 should, more than anything, be remembered as the Games of the African runner: above all, the Kenyans. Amid the poisoning doubt cast over all champions by the dubious coverage of Ben Johnson and his advisers, and by weightlifters and others including a foolish British judo competitor, the Kenyans rescued the reputation of the Olympic spirit.

Within a week of the opening ceremony, the athletes' oath, taken by Ho Jee, the Korean basketball player, had been betrayed by others and seen to be a lie. We could believe nothing. While we shuddered at the exposure of the athletic sin that dares not speak its name, the Kenyans began to assault us with the beauty of their running.

Thankfully, once we had seen that this festival, upon which the world's attention was focused, was still worthy of intelligent consideration. The rhythm and flow of the wonderful natural runners from the African plains was as refreshing as Johnson and others were false. Faith was partially restored.

It started with Paul Ereng,



David Miller

appearing from nowhere to win the 800 metres, and continued with Julius Kariuki and Peter Koech in the steeplechase. Then came Peter Rono, timing his last-lap surge to perfection to hold off Steve Cram and the rest.

The ultimate was John Ngugi's runaway 5,000 metres victory, planned over recent weeks with Sam Koskei, the national coach. A knee operation since last year's world championship disappointment behind him, Ngugi's cross-country pedigree was the platform for the attempt. He gave the most audacious example of front running since Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, attempted the same in the 1980 steeplechase, just as he did successfully against John Walker when running a world record from the front in the 1974 Commonwealth Games 1,500 metres.

In Moscow, Bayi was caught. Not Ngugi. He jumped the field early on,

and was as historic race to the acclaim of the Olympic stadium: out of anyone who cares for sport. The echo of the cheers cleansed the Games' conscience.

Finally there was Douglas Wakihuri's marathon, with his sterling contribution to a heroic last five kilometres in which he, Bordin, of Italy and Saleh, of Djibouti, repeatedly exchanged the lead on failing legs. Bordin's recovery, Saleh's disintegration, these were the drama of life itself; and in between them, Wakihuri refused to falter.

The ideals which we may hang upon the Olympic Games, the duels to which we all aspire, are permanently vulnerable to theft by common weakness, and for 10 years at least I have believed that drugs were the most threatening of all. Seoul in 1988 was the moment when pretence — by some athletes and officials — of insignificance finally vanished. Seoul was a watershed. The efforts of this newspaper, not always successful, nor always headed, to raise the level of public awareness, to support the initiatives of the Sports Council and sports ministry, are vindicated to the full.

Yet the Johnson affair no more destroyed the Games than did the Israeli massacre of 1972 in Munich, than did the professionalism of recent years which Avery Brundage, Lord Exeter and others thought was criminal, than did the political interference between 1976 and 1984. The Games came through to demonstrate that what they represent is too substantial for even the most persistent detractors to dismantle.

Besides the Kenyans and the North African Arabs, we shall remember, of course, the remarkable Florence Griffith Joyner, who, apart from her fingernails, her tresses and her leotard, has much of the physical appearance of a man and ran the 100 metres faster than 12 of the men in their second round and all of the men in the decathlon.

We shall remember Carl Lewis possibly for the wrong reason: that he won the 100 metres by default, rather than, as we should, that for the second time in an Olympic Games he performed like one of the greatest athletes of all time.

What the drugs issue did, oddly, was to increase the worth, and the appreciation, of the team events.

The equestrian competitors contributed Olympian quality at every stage; the football was at times at least as good as some of the matches in the European championship, if not the World Cup; and the hockey, men's and women's, gave not only drama but an observation of the rules which needs to be emulated by every sport.

West Germany were wretchedly defensive in Saturday's final against Britain, and it was a bonus for the Games that a gold medal should be won by such a bunch of enthusiastic and highly competent part-timers. I hope the Germans forfeited a lot of financial incentives. They looked afterwards as if they had, and could hardly raise a clap between them for the winners on the rostrum.

The modern pentathlon generated, as usual, a level of sportsmanship and a finale which should ensure its survival. The diving of Louganis was marvellous. Silvas, the Romanian gymnast, was one of the most stupendous, and unlucky, silver medal winners in history. I could go on endlessly. In the final analysis, the Seoul Games had much for which to be grateful.

Error-free rounds enable Durand to realize dream

From Jenny MacArthur



Pierre Durand

Jappeloup, won the gold medal for France outright in the individual show-jumping contest. They were the only pair to win no jumping penalties over the two rounds.

"My horse is a genius, the best in the world, now I have proved I'm not such a bad rider either," Durand, a lawyer from Bordeaux, said after his emotional victory.

Greg Best, from the United States, who had not thought the Olympics were even in sight six months ago — he was aiming for 1992 — took the silver medal after a jump-off with Karsten Huck, of West Germany, on Nepomuc.

Both riders had four faults at the penultimate fence but Huck, who was only a reserve for the gold medal, winning West German team, had gambled all on a slow, clear round and could not compensate for his time after collecting the four faults.

David Broome, fourth equal on the nine-year-old Countryman, had the best result of the three British riders and might have reached the medals had his horse not cast a shoe in the first round just before collecting his four faults at fence 10.

Despite his fine achievement, with such an inexperienced horse, Broome, the individual bronze medal winner in 1960 and 1968, could not conceal his disappointment both with his own result and that of Britain's generally — Nick Skelton was joint seventh and Jo Tuti fourth.

Durand, meanwhile, was savouring all the acclaim which accompanies a gold medal — and the relief that he had proved himself as a rider. At Los Angeles four years ago, Durand was still trying to get the measure of the independent minded Jappeloup, a 15.1 hands high gelding by a French-bred stallion out of a trotting mare,

whose bouts of brilliant jumping were punctuated with sudden refusals, often disconcerting Durand on the ground.

By the 1986 world championships, they had established themselves as a top partnership. Last year they confirmed their new status by becoming the European champions. Since then, Durand, aged 33, has concentrated single-mindedly on preparing himself and Jappeloup "mentally" for the Olympics.

Olaf Petersen's first course yesterday held in a chilly early morning with only a sprinkling of spectators in the main stadium, was not an enormous task. It was not enormous but asked plenty of technical questions. Huck was the only rider to go clear within the time. Durand and Jan Millar with Big Ben, the two favourites, both had time faults.

Tuti, riding superbly on Vital, had an unlucky four faults at the water, as did Skelton on Apollo who went for six strides on a slow, clear round and could not compensate for his time after collecting the four faults.

Best, who is trained by the United States national coach, Frank Chapot, produced the only clear round in the time in the second round to finish on four faults, staking his claim for a medal. "I am four years ahead of schedule," he said.

Broome, needing a clear to equal with him, looked on course until Countryman just touched the middle part of the double.

Jappeloup finished with only one time penalty — assuring Durand of the silver medal at least. He then had an agonizing time while Huck, who needed only a clear round to win, started his round.

Durand turned aside as Huck, a former national champion, went clear until the penultimate fence, where he fell. Hearing the crowd reaction, Durand turned and kissed his wife before walking, head in hands over with emotion, to embrace Jappeloup.

A prolonged study in anticlimax

From Simon Barnes

It was, in a way, the perfect end to the Olympic Games: to sit in the main stadium, early in the morning, to the last day and see find it almost completely deserted, and to watch one of our brave boys finishing fourth.

The sport was show jumping. Show jumping is a wonderful good fun to do, but I find that as a spectator sport it has its limitations. And to be frank, I had a slight hangover as well. One of these bottles of OB beer must have been off.

As a prolonged study in anticlimax, it was perfect. David Broome did awfully well for his fourth. I would not say anything demeaning about him for the world. But the Games were inevitably toward their close. It was impossible to escape the feeling of well, is that it?

It is strange that all sporting events seem to end anticlimactically. The Super Bowl, the biggest single-day occasion of the year, in more or less the same way. It is always an awful game, and people who have paid \$500 for a ticket start leaving at half-time. The game itself is the anticlimax.

T.S. Eliot used to get criticised every time he had his line about "with a bang but a whimper". Hatfield for a poet to be remembered for his throwaway lines: but moments of let-down and let-down are so frequent a part of life, that it is a pity to cliché it of some kind or other.

The Olympic Games, like all sporting events, are about disappointment. Every race has

more losers than winners, but for winners, there is the strange, unending disappointment of victory. To have your dream come true must be the most frightening and disorienting experience of all.

But for Broome there was enough disappointment to be going on with. He was barred from the Olympics under the rules about professionalisation. He was making his return after 23 years away. He is 48, which is going some for an Olympian. To come so agonisingly close must be a lot worse than making a pig's ear of everything.

It was the Frenchman, Pierre Durand, who won, which gave me a wonderful anticlimax. It was the Olympic Games — that, and the grimmest and grimmest event of them all, the marathon, an event that is not so much about the joy of victory, as about the relief of being able to stop running. There was an air of relief and anticlimax. The Games slid quietly to their conclusion.

The athletes' village in half empty now: losers and winners have been packing their bags throughout the past week. For the last time, the closing ceremony, the Games simply slid unceremoniously away.

Timmons leads the US to gold



Timmons

Seoul (Reuters) — The United States recovered from being a set down against the Soviet Union to win the men's gold medal, 13-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8, yesterday.

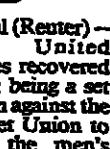
The success came as a result of the combination of tight defence and aggressive spiking, led by Steve Timmons. The Soviet defender, Vyacheslav Zaitsev, who came out of retirement to play in Seoul, failed to blunt the aggression of Timmons and Jeff Storer.

The Americans held the Soviet side in the long first set, defending eight set points before succumbing. After that the US team took full advantage of the Soviet Union's inability to block the ball.

Argentina beat Brazil, 15-10, 15-17, 15-8, 12-15, 15-9, to take the bronze medal.

The Brazilians, led by Raman Zotta, built a 5-0 lead in the first game but then were outscored, 11-1.

Soviets in wrestling double



Bogdanov

Seoul (AFP) — Sergei Bogdanov, of the Soviet Union, took gold medal in the bantamweight freestyle wrestling division when he beat Askari Mohammadian, of Iran, 5-1 at the Sangmu Gymnasium on Saturday.

Arsen Fazladyev gave the Soviet Union their second gold medal of the night by beating Park Jang-soon, of South Korea, to win the lightweight title.

Evans honour Roy Evans, of Cardiff, has been ordered to win an Olympic Order for his role in winning table tennis into the full Games programme in Seoul.

Extra effort Yugoslavia beat the United States, 9-7 in extra time on Saturday to retain their water polo title. The bronze medal went to the Soviet Union, who beat West Germany, 14-13.

Ending on top The weightlifter, Naim Sulaimanoglu, of Turkey, winner of the featherweight gold medal, has retired from the sport. Sulaimanoglu, aged 21, set a world record when he lifted in 342.5kg in Seoul.

Stage right Florence Griffith Joyner, the winner of three Olympic track and field medals, is to take acting classes, write a play and perhaps try the 400 metres. Of the future in athletics, she said: "I was undecided whether to continue to the 1992 Games."

Elliott withstands the pain as Rono ends Britons' reign

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent



Elliott

The restructuring of the world middle-distance empire by the Kenyans involved, inevitably, the removal of the former incumbents, the British. Perhaps we should not be too surprised. It happened before in another domain.

Peter Elliott managed to keep a tenuous grip on one of the minor jewels when the prize was 1,500 metres silver medal, behind Peter Rono. But Steve Cram, in fourth place, accepts that he will "probably never win an Olympic gold" to go with his other titles and world records.

Much will be made of too many races in Europe for Cram and Elliott, in comparison with Rono and Jens-Peter Herold, who was third, in their only appearance on the track at the circuit. Herold was a close third to Cram and Elliott in the Dream Mile in Oslo, while Rono won the 1,500 metres. They would not let him run in the Dream Mile.

Elliott did not agree with the over-riding criticism of him, yet he admitted the possibility in comparison with the Kenyans. "There is a lot of pressure on Brits to deliver results regularly, whereas the Kenyans can do what they like, finish down the field on the circuit, and there's no media to hassle them. But I need news to bring me on."

On another critical front, Elliott has entirely vindicated his double selection, with his fourth in the 800 metres. He did so with a confirmation of his "tough of the track" image.

He survived seven races, in the last four needing to have pain-killing injections for a groin strain, which rules him out

of the Tokyo meeting next Saturday, and the Fifth Avenue Mile on October 13, when he would have been favourite to win the Mercedes which goes to the first repeat winner.

Cram, in contrast, like Said Aouita, must live with the accusation that he over-reached himself in doubling, particularly after his injury in Rieti a month ago. The frustration of barely challenging for the gold has been publicly evident since finishing second to Coo in Los Angeles will never leave him.

The first enunciation of that looked understandably painful. "I've run in three Olympics now. The first one, I was only a spectator (eight in 1980), the next two I had a realistic chance. And here, I'd beaten all the guys in the race."

"In four years' time I'll be 31, it's pretty long to be competing at the level of the 1,500 then. But I'll still be able to run 3.29, or even faster. If I'm good at it, it won't be boring."

Cram measured his failure against Chris Chahill's success in the women's race. "There's Chris, pleased as punch with fourth, here am I, and my world's caved in." Cram thinks he may have a minor stress fracture, but refused to ascribe his defeat to it.

Rono ran as intelligently as his three competitors who won gold, Paul Ereng, John Ngugi, and Julius Kariuki. They won at the same four distances — 800, 1,500, 5,000 metres and steeplechase — at which their junior men won in the world championships two months ago.

Rono struck at the right moment, off the slowish early pace, and refused to be caught. His comment was equally

surprising. "It's a nightmare. My first Olympics, and I won." We know what he meant. But he has another marvellous memory of Seoul to add to his collection.

On his first trip outside Kenya, he came five years ago and won the 1,500 and 5,000 metres at a junior international. He recalled: "When I got the packed meal on the plane I didn't know what to do with it, so I just watched everything else and copied them." His opponents did the same thing on Saturday, but it was too late.

Ngugi employed the same tactics even earlier in the 5,000 metres, and won easily. The long strike for home, using the strength which comes from three world cross-country titles, killed any threat from faster finishers, and took him to a victory which would have stretched Aouita at his best.

With the foot injury he picked up in the semi-final, Jose Regalo was not a factor. His colleague, Domingos Castro, was the only one with the courage to chase Ngugi. He did not deserve to be shunted into fourth at the last gasp.

Neither did Cahill, whose poor race behind the extraordinary Paula Ivan was one of the British best of the Games. She said: "For one beautiful moment, I looked up, saw the line ahead, and thought, 'Bloody hell, I'm going to win an Olympic medal.'"

With a bit of help from the drug testers, who disqualified Ben Johnson, and the lane relays, who got rid of the Americans, the British sprint relay team did that. After his own tribulations, Linford Christie did marvellously well to come through from fifth.



Raising a new standard: Rono adds the 1,500 metres title to Kenya's middle-distance empire

Athletes' dominance of distance races is founded on the pastoral life of Kalenjin tribesmen

High altitude helps to build a physique for fast running

From a Special Correspondent, Nairobi

Kenya's dominance of middle and long-distance running at Seoul — gold medals at 800, 1,500 and 5,000 metres and 3,000 metres steeplechase, a silver medal in the 1,000 metres and a bronze medal in the 10,000 metres — stems from their athletes' birthright: a pastoral life at high altitude.

About two-thirds of Kenya's track team of 35 are from the Kalenjin ethnic group, the same as Wilson Kipruto, whose 800 metres bronze in 1964 was Kenya's first Olympic medal, and Kipchoge Keino, whose gold medals in 1968 and 1972 established Kenya in the forefront of athletics.

The Kalenjin tribes include the Nandi, the most athletically-minded of all Kenyans, whose roots are in the Eldoret-Kericho area of the Rift Valley Province, more than 6,000 feet above sea level. The Kalenjin number about 2.5 million in a national population of about 21 million.

Isiah Kiplagat, vice-chair-

man of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association and a Kalenjin, said: "The kind of food we eat helps a lot. Our traditional diet is milk, curried cow peas, and millet. Running is part of our life from childhood. We are always chasing each other and our animals."

Charles Cheruiyot, a Nandi 5,000 metres runner whose twin brother, Kipkech, ran in the 1,500 metres final, said: "If we aren't chasing the cattle, sheep and goats, we would be running six to 10 miles to school every day. That's how I started running."

The altitude, temperate climate and clean air are the key factors in the development of the Kalenjin athletes.

Dr Mohammed Asif, a doctor in Nairobi, said: "The altitude and rarefied air result in expansion of the heart and lungs to meet the need for more oxygen. So the Kalenjin develop a strong constitution and a natural resistance to heart trouble. This

makes it easier for them to run at lower altitudes or sea level."

When the Kenyans made their international breakthrough 20 years ago, they had local coaches to develop their natural ability. Since then, many have been trained by the British athletics scholarship system.

The Kalenjin are a Nilotic-Hamitic people, generally taller and leaner than the Bantu tribes of east Africa. The Kalenjin athletic prowess is being augmented by the Kenyan who are Bantu and account for a fifth of the Kenyan population.

Of Kenya's gold medal winners in Seoul — each of whom will be rewarded with £1,100 and a colour television set — John Ngugi and Julius Kariuki are Kalenjin.

The march of the Kenyans will continue. At the world junior championships, in Canada in July, they took six gold medals and were second overall to the Soviet Union.

BROTHERHOOD OF HONOUR

KALENJA
Nandi
Wilson Kipruto (1964 Olympic bronze 800m; 1968 Olympic silver 800m)
Kipchoge Keino (1968 Olympic gold 1,500m; silver 5,000m; 1972 Olympic gold 3,000m steeplechase; silver 1,500m; 1976 world record 5,000m)
Ben Kogo (1968 Olympic silver 3,000m steeplechase)
Mike Bolt (1972 Olympic bronze 800m)
Julius Kariuki (1972 Olympic bronze 400m; gold 4x400m)
Kipruto (1972 Olympic gold 3,000m steeplechase)
Julius Kariuki (1984 Olympic gold 3,000m steeplechase)
Sammy Koskei (1985 world championship 800m)
Paul Kipkech (1987 world championship 10,000m)
Peter Rono (1988 Olympic gold 1,500m)
Peter Koech (1988 Olympic silver 3,000m steeplechase)

KISII
Nathaniel Temu (1968 Olympic bronze 4x400m)
Charles Asio (1968 Olympic silver 4x400m)
Nathan Ron (1968 Olympic silver and 1972 Olympic gold 4x400m)
Hazeliah Nyamau (1968 Olympic silver 4x400m)
Robert Duto (1972 Olympic gold 4x400m gold)

SEBETI
Kipkoech (1968 Olympic gold 3,000m steeplechase)
Sebeti (Kalenjin/Luhya)
Ben Jochou (1972 Olympic silver 3,000m steeplechase; 1976 world record 3,000m steeplechase)
Moses Mwangi (1977 world record 10,000m)

KIKUYU
John Ngugi (1988 Olympic gold 5,000m; 1988 and 1992 world cross-country champion)
Julius Kariuki (1988 world championship steeplechase)
Douglas Williams (1987 world championship marathon; 1988 Olympic silver marathon)

MASAI
Daniel Rudisha (1988 Olympic silver and 1992 Olympic gold 400m)
Ebeni Jesech (1987 world championship 800m)
TURKANA
Paul Ereng (1988 Olympic gold 800m)
"Kenya did not compete at the 1976 and 1980 Olympic Games."

The approximate areas of some of the tribes of Kenya



The approximate areas of some of the tribes of Kenya

US challenge falls short

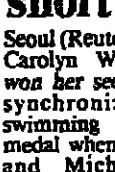


Waldo

Seoul (Reuters) — Carolyn Waldo won her second synchronized swimming gold medal when she and Michelle Cameron won the duet title on Saturday.

The sisters, Sarah and Karen Josephson, of the United States, upstaged the Canadians in the concluding free routine but Waldo and Cameron had established an unbeatable lead in the compulsory figures on Wednesday.

Single gold for Soviets



Soviet Union

Seoul (AP) — The Soviet Union won its only boxing title of the 1988 Olympics yesterday, as Daniel Dumitrescu, of Romania, with a short left hook to the jaw at 1min 41sec of the first round in the featherweight final.

At super-heavyweight, Lennox Lewis, of Canada, won when he stopped Riddick Bowe.

South Korean beats nerves

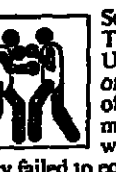


Yoo Namkyu

Seoul (Reuters) — Yoo Namkyu, of South Korea, beat his competitor, Kim Kijak, 3-1, to win the men's singles gold medal on Saturday.

Yoo triumphed before a capacity 5,000 crowd at the Seoul National University gymnasium.

Eclipse worries Japan

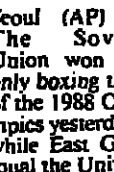


Yoo Namkyu

The sun of Japan and the stars of Britain both shone brightly in the judo tournament that has been going on since the start of the Games.

For Japan, the disgrace of winning only one of the seven titles in the sport is a bitter pill to swallow. Never before has it won fewer than half the gold medals.

TABLE TENNIS

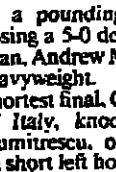


Kim Kijak

All round the judo hall last week, former Japanese champions were avoiding one's eyes and when confronted would mutter a few words like "the rest of the world has got so much better" and then shamelessly excuse themselves and leave.

Katsuhiko Kashiwazaki, the 1981 world featherweight champion, was more tactful. "For too long Japan has followed its

JUDO

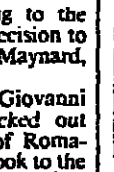


Kim Kijak

traditional methods. No account has been made of developments in Europe of training and technique. This setback has been coming a long time." Already, the chairman of the selection committee has resigned and other officials are bound to follow.

For Britain, the loss of Kenneth Brown's bronze meant that only one medal was obtained, the worst result of the last five Games. For the first time no Briton reached a final.

Eclipse worries Japan



Kim Kijak

Elvis Gordon, who had the potential to reach the last two in the heavyweights, was superbly thrown in his first bout on Saturday by Frederico Alfredo, of Brazil. Bad luck, more talented opposition and injury to the middleweight, Denzang White, prevented Britain from making more impact.

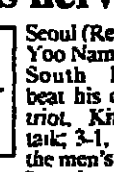
Eclipse worries Japan



Kim Kijak

The Americans held the Soviet side in the long first set, defending eight set points before succumbing. After that the US team took full advantage of the Soviet Union's inability to block the ball.

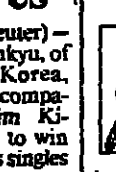
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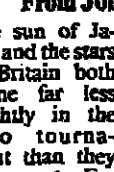
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Eclipse worries Japan



Kim Kijak

The Americans held

THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

Britain considered world's best after emphatic triumph

From Sydney Friskin

Great Britain 1
West Germany 3

Great Britain, who had begun their Olympic challenge on a note of uncertainty, finished it with awesome efficiency on Saturday as they achieved an emphatic victory over West Germany in the final.

At Seoul, Olympic hockey returned to its original European stronghold with Britain deservedly winning the gold medal, West Germany the silver, and The Netherlands the bronze. At Antwerp 68 years ago all three medals were presented to European countries, England (representing Great Britain), Denmark and Belgium.

India and Pakistan, the two great powers from the Asian sub-continent, both gold medal winners in 1980 and 1984 respectively, were both out of the top four places for the first time since 1928. From the transition to artificial surfaces has emerged a new breed of hockey player, his athletic strength blending with a fair amount of skill and his mind attuned to European tactics based on firm defence and bustling forward play.

The standard of hockey presented here was extremely competitive but not inspiring, the reason being that nations have been playing so much international hockey that they

know more about their rivals than they do of themselves. Britain, ably guided by Roger Self, the manager, and David Whitaker, a tactical genius, knew exactly what to expect from the Germans after being beaten 2-1 by them in the group match, albeit on a controversial penalty stroke.

What the British team achieved, however, on Saturday drew high praise all round, the consensus being that if you beat Australia and

prevented from converting a first short corner for West Germany two minutes later, Barber having made a timely deflection.

Britain's more variable drill at short corners brought unexpected riches in the eleventh minute of the second half, a subtle flick by Barber to his left enabling Kerly to scoop the ball high into the net for his eighth goal of the tournament, one more than he scored at Los Angeles.

A chip shot worked wonders for Britain when Barber lofted the ball from deep in his own area to Batchelor, lurking near the 25-yard line. A square pass to Sherwani caused a great roar in the stands as he drove the ball into goal.

Dopp scored for the Germans with about 10 minutes remaining but they had nothing more after that, despite forcing three short corners. In the last minute, Pappin, the reserve goalkeeper, and Martin entered the field as substitutes to comply with the rule that all recipients of medals must have a piece of the action, neither having played in any match before.

Taylor was giving a standing ovation as he left the field to make way for Pappin; so was the whole team a few seconds later when the final whistle was sounded.

WEST GERMANY: T Frank, C Fischer, M Metz, U Hand (capt), A Molendijk, D Böhmer, S Gombold, A Kasper, R Rock, M Höpfer (sub: T Brömmann), H Dopp (captain).

WEST GERMANY you must be the best team in the world, an opinion shared by Richard Aggiss, the Australian coach.

It has also been generally accepted that in Kerly, Batchelor and Sherwani, Britain have the three best forwards in the world, all having played prominent parts in Saturday's victory.

Behind them were eight defenders whose main purpose was to manoeuvre the ball to midfield and let the forwards do the rest.

The first crack in the German defence was discovered by Sherwani, who accepted Kerly's pass and went on to put Britain ahead in the twentieth minute. Fischer was

prevented from converting a first short corner for West Germany two minutes later, Barber having made a timely deflection.

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Sticking to success: Barber and Grimley celebrate Britain's 3-1 victory over West Germany

When winning is more satisfying than the money

From Richard Evans



Even when Steffi Graf had lamed her grand slam with gold, Ken Flach and Robert Seguso earned the United States their fifth tennis medal of the Games with a thrilling 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 5-7, 9-7 victory over Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal, of Spain.

Not even the royal patronage of Queen Sophia and two of her children could save the Spaniards from suffering their third consecutive defeat at the hands of the Americans, who beat them in the Wimbledon final last year and again in the Doubles Masters at the Albert Hall. This time, poor Sanchez fluffed a couple of volleys on the way to losing his serve in the fifteenth game of the final set and Seguso made no mistakes as he served out for the gold medal.

For that he was rewarded with the sudden appearance of Flach leaping into his arms like some long lost lover rather than the man he has been married to on a tennis court since college days.

Flach's reaction to Olympic triumph was even more extravagant than that of Graf, who ran across court and climbed into the crowd - with more ease than Pat Cash at Wimbledon - to embrace her father. But both in their way demonstrated just how much an Olympic medal meant to them. And after Graf had beaten her great rival, Gabriela Sabatini, in straight sets, the world's No. 1 had to spell it out once again for people who were still bemused at the sight of professionals playing for no pay.

"It doesn't matter if you get money afterwards or not," Graf said. "I've won the gold medal. Money is just something I don't think about at all. I think every

athlete cares much more about winning than about the money." If that message is now starting to be read and understood then tennis will have gained another side benefit from this Olympic experience. From the players' point of view it has been an experience that will live with them for the rest of their lives. I have not met one who regretted coming or did not enjoy the unique atmosphere of the Games. Attitudes and behaviour patterns were changed by the environment in which they found themselves. Normally players are still wet from the shower when they arrive at the airport after losing in a grand prize tournament.

Yet Anders Jarryd waited two days just to take part in the medal ceremony and Slobodan Zivjovic actually came to watch the women's final even though he had no ceremony to attend and had lost several days before.

That the players enjoyed feeling part of something larger and more significant than their own narrow world and with Barcelona so much easier to reach geographically, it is difficult to believe that many of the top stars will want to miss out on the experience in 1992.

The only thing the players were worried about was an even greater feeling of camaraderie and team spirit and many suggestions were made for a change in format, with Edberg suggesting that it may be time to consider a points-linked system so that individual performances count towards a team's overall standing. Thinking as a team rather than as an individual offered another pleasant change of attitude among the tennis professionals as soon as they set foot in the Olympic village.

ARCHERY

British team finds the target at last



British archers enjoyed their first Olympic success since 1908 when the men's team won the bronze medal on Saturday.

Steve Hallard, of Rugby, Richard Priestman, of Liverpool, and Leroy Watson, of Telford, scored 968 points, far fewer than the United States, who won the silver medal, and 18 fewer than South Korea, who took the gold.

The British team briefly shared the lead before South Korea established their position. The steady shooting shown by the British trio made up for some of the disappointment suffered by Hallard and Priestman in the individual championship. Watson's shooting in the past few days may have proved the inspiration for the team effort.

It was Britain's first Olympic archery medal since 1908 when William Dod won the York Round and Queenie Newall took the National Round title.

"We expected to get into the last eight if we shot well and that is exactly what happened," Priestman said. "After the disappointing shooting in the individual championship, we felt we should just concentrate on consistency."

The assistant team manager, Tony Lewis, said: "We could not have been happier about conditions this time - there was a slight breeze which made us feel quite at home."

The South Korean team won the women's event, scoring 982 points - 30 clear of Indonesia and the United States who had to take part in a shoot-off for the silver medal. The Indonesians won, earning their country's first medal in 36 years of competition.

WEEKEND RESULTS FROM SEOUL

Men's team

Final
1. South Korea (Chun In-Soo, Lee Han-Sun, Park Sung-Soo, 500pts), 2. United States (Harris, 497), 3. Great Britain (Kerly, 495), 4. West Germany (Dopp, 493), 5. Sweden (590), 6. Soviet Union (588), 7. France (585), 8. China (582), 9. Poland (578), 10. Denmark (575), 11. Mexico (572), 12. Macedonia (570).

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Women's final

Final
1. East Germany (Schmidt, 125), 2. G. Korea (4.00), 3. Soviet Union (3.90), 4. Hungary (3.80), 5. Bulgaria (3.70), 6. Romania (3.60), 7. Czech Republic (3.50), 8. Poland (3.40), 9. United States (3.30), 10. China (3.20), 11. Japan (3.10), 12. South Korea (3.00).

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A gold medal for the Games masters

From David Miller, Seoul

As I walked away from the closing ceremony of the 1988 Olympic Games, just before the end, a haunting oriental choral still drifting upwards into the night sky, I was more than ever in love with Korea. Confronted with the largest Games ever, they had been the perfect hosts. The debt which the Olympic movement owes them is immense.

The Koreans have the organization of the Games, the courtesy and culture of the Orient and the sense of money of the Americans. They can hardly fail. It is undoubtedly true that the Games always tend to bring out the best in a host nation, but few, if any, have given so much, and on such a scale, as have these remarkable people for the past two weeks or, should I say, for the past seven years.

The worst had been expected. The International Olympic Com-



mittee and its president had been condemned for allowing the Games to go ahead here. Yet what has been achieved by a nation that 30 years ago was a bomb-site, and when it was awarded the Games in 1981 was a parish to most socialist countries, is phenomenal.

The North Koreans did not terrorize us, the socialists did not boycott, the students threw only a handful of token petrol bombs. The only injuries we have are our telephone bills in a city where it

costs almost as much to have a suit cleaned as to have it made. Even the Korean autumn has smiled upon us delightfully, someone pointing out that for the past two weeks it has been raining in Nagoya, the Japanese city to which Seoul was preferred.

The largest Games in history — in size, technology and publicity — have been an exceptional success. There has been a degree of friendship, from the level of foreign diplomacy down to local taxi drivers and shopkeepers, which may come to be seen as a milestone in social and political history.

These Games may have had more influence than can yet be estimated. There was a scandal which vibrated to the farthest corners of sport and throughout the population of Canada but which, in the long term, will, optimistically, prove to be a significant deterrent to others. It was nothing to do with Korea.

Considering some of the logistical problems, mostly accentuated through lack of language communication, the Koreans were more helpful, more accommodating than the hosts of any other Games I have attended. In spite of the intensity of security, I was admitted to the gymnastics hall when I had forgotten my accreditation card and was allowed into the regatta course competition area in a taxi without a private badge, on each occasion with careful scrutiny. I cannot imagine such understanding flexibility having taken place in Montreal, Moscow or Los Angeles.

The Games of Seoul provided competition facilities without parallel, setting a standard that Barcelona, or any other city, will find an immense challenge to equal. The Koreans advanced the public perception of the Games more than anybody since the West Germans in 1972.

The achievement of the South Korean team, finishing in fourth place in the medal table, could have one profound influence upon the future of the Games during the next 12 years. It is unlikely that China, which finished eleventh, would wish to stage the Games of 2000 if it could not expect to be the highest Asian medals winner. Japan, incidentally, finished fourteenth, and was hugely embarrassed by Korea in the judo competition, hitherto an exclusive Japanese domain. When you look around, and 80 per cent of the population seems to be under 35, the nation's potential is unlimited.

The friendship of these Games has overflowed. At the closing ceremony Arabs and Israelis walked round the track with total informality, side by side. Such anti-Americanism as there has been among the Koreans has been largely inspired by the NBC inquisitorial television coverage of

boxing, a sore point since the blatant American bias of judging in 1984.

The closing ceremony was as colourful as the opening ceremony, tasteful and elegant. The Koreans have a cultural tradition in music and singing, in theatre and dance, which makes their ceremonial accomplishment no surprise. They welcomed us and bid us goodbye with such warmth that it is sad to be going.

At one stage in the closing ceremony it looked as if the uninhibited disorganization among thousands of athletes in the arena — the worst offenders being the British — was going to get out of control, yet the Koreans handled the situation with a discretion that few would have managed under the eye of television. With competitors swarming around them, the ceremonial dancers smiled as benignly as ever.

The superpowers agree on plan to combat drugs

From John Goodbody, Seoul

BANNED AT THE GAMES

After nuclear weapons, now athletes. The Soviet Union and the United States are ready, in principle, to allow the testing of each other's competitors for drugs, taking an analysis of urine samples during training and competition. It has been agreed that testing could take place at any time.

The announcement here of the joint initiative by Bob Helms, president of the US Olympic committee, and Mari Granov, the Soviet sports minister and a fellow IOC member, come at the end of a Games in which there has been unprecedented attention on drug-taking in sport following the positive tests on 10 competitors, including Ben Johnson, who was first in the Olympic 100 metres, and also Kerith Brown, the judo fighter who became the first Briton ever to lose an Olympic medal because of drug abuse.

A seven-member panel, which includes athletes Ed Moses and Sergei Bubka, will meet in Moscow on November 21 to discuss details of the plan and sign a formal agreement.

Granov first contacted Helms at the Commission in June. He said yesterday: "We believe that the sports movement has got into a vicious circle because of drugs. There is a lack of confidence, and that affects the entire Olympic movement."

The joint initiative will promote the exchange of testing, laboratory analyses, technical data, research and will also aim to conduct anti-drug education programmes.

The real problem in carrying out such a programme remains with the American legal system. Random out-of-season testings is aimed at anabolic steroids, the drug which helps competitors to

The following is a complete list of competitors at Seoul who were banned for drug-taking, and the drugs involved

Ben Johnson (Canada), gold medal winner in the 100 metres athletics, stanozolol (anabolic steroid).
Miro Grabiev (Bulgaria), gold medal winner in bantamweight weightlifting, furosemide (a diuretic).
Angelov Guanchev (Bulgaria), gold medal winner in lightweight weightlifting, furosemide.
Kaiman Csengeri (Hungary), fourth in middleweight weightlifting, testosterone.
Fernando Mariaca (Spain), thirteenth in lightweight weightlifting, amphetamine.
Andor Szanyi (Hungary), second in 100kg weightlifting, stanozolol.
Jorge Quezada (Spain), 33rd in modern pentathlon, beta blocker.
Alexander Watson (Australia), twelfth in modern pentathlon, caffeine.
Kerith Brown (Britain), bronze medal winner in 71kg judo, furosemide.
Alidad (Afghanistan), freestyle wrestling, lost in preliminary round, furosemide.

build muscles and also to recover more quickly from intense exercise. Such testing requires sudden spot checks and under American law this can violate the privacy laws. Helms told *The Times*: "We are very cognisant of civil rights but we believe we can still carry out random testing within the law. We are studying this."

They will need to do so because this joint action will never begin to work until the United States ensures that competitors can be tested with minimum notice.

The new relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States in exchanging aid and information on drug-testing is very much a step forward in the international attempts to rid sport of its greatest problem. Other countries will become involved later this month when Ministers of Sport and Culture will meet in Moscow under the aegis of UNESCO, to strengthen co-operation.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, says: "If we take the fight against doping through UNESCO it will be easier to reach the governments of our

member states." Britain, of course, has been in the forefront of co-operating with other nations, largely through its membership of the Council of Europe which has passed a number of resolutions seeking to control drug abuse.

For Brown, more problems lie ahead. He has now been suspended from competition for two years by the International Judo Federation and will face an inquiry on his return by the British Judo Association. Brown says that a Japanese doctor gave him the drug furosemide, a diuretic, for a knee inflammation.

This was unknown to the team manager and also to Dr Ken Kingsbury, the team doctor who is both sympathetic and experienced and much liked by the competitors. Dr Kingsbury would have warned him that the drug is banned because it can be used to reduce weight and also to help flush out of the kidneys any traces of other drugs.

In August, Mapp gave the team a leaflet telling them not to take any drug on the list and if they were in any doubt to speak to Dr Kingsbury. Brown did not, and has paid the penalty.

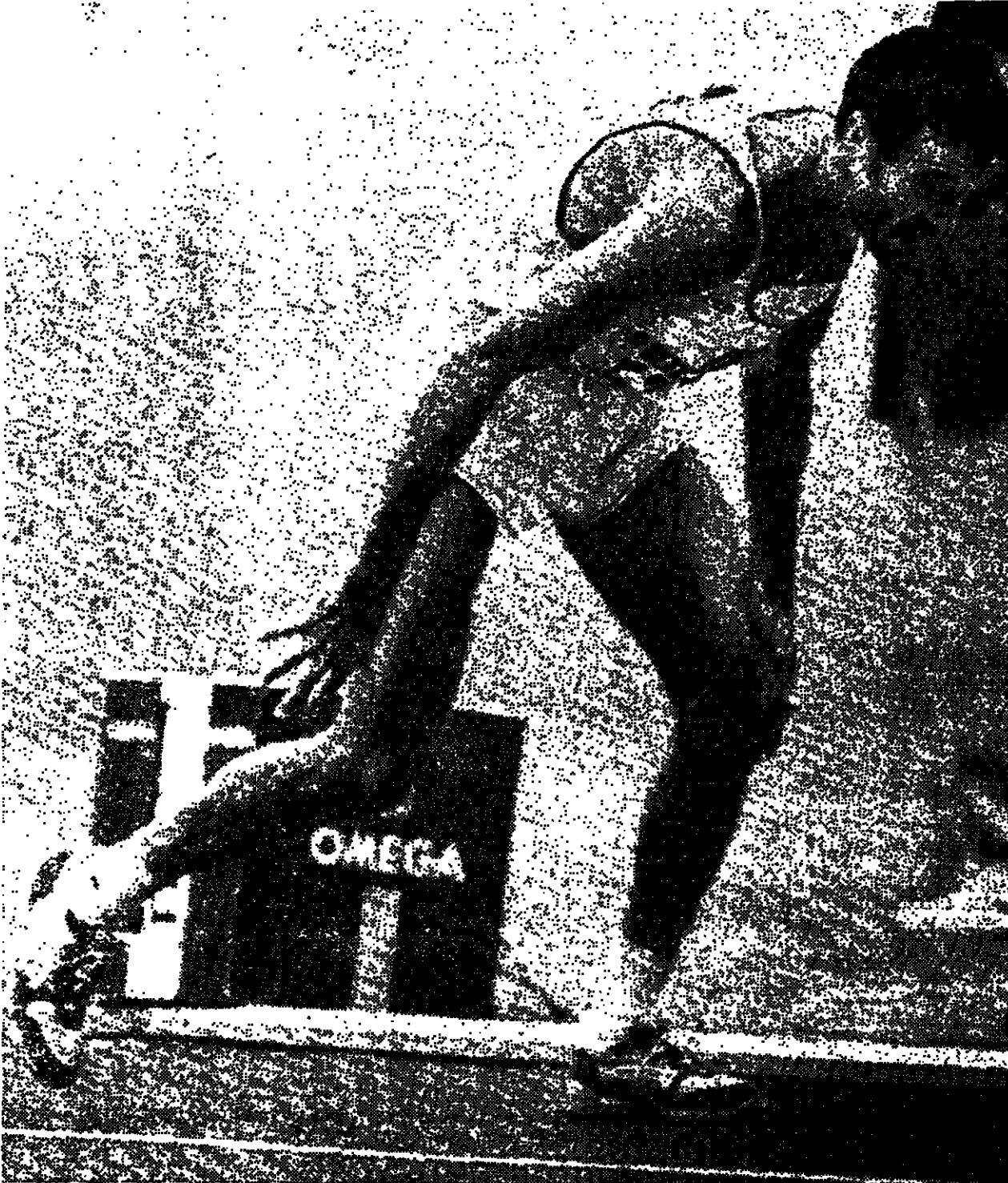
Seoul — Owing to a mistake by the International Equestrian Federation (FEI), the Dutch horse, Sunrise, ridden by Ron Ehrens, was allowed to contest yesterday's show-jumping final even though he had failed two statutory drug tests.

A sample taken after the first qualifying round last week proved positive for the forbidden substance, Heptamisol, a kind of bromide, but the FEI had omitted to inform the Dutch rider or trainer before testing the second sample. Sunrise is fifth.

But Jones, who had been unattractively flashy in early rounds, was commendably restrained. "I am sick. So anyone would be who has been robbed," he said.

The officials were clearly under great pressure because the atmosphere was intimidating. Many must have remembered the violence which broke out 10 days ago, when a decision was given against a Korean, who then staged a 67-minute sit-down protest in the ring.

Seung-Youn Kim, the president of the Korean Amateur Boxing Association, denied that the decision was unjust. "In the past there have been unfair decisions but the finals were fair," he said. "I cannot understand why foreigners have a prejudice against Korea. It is a disgrace to Koreans." Yet it seemed as if several Koreans in the audience joined in the booing.



Worth all the effort: Bordin is tired but triumphant as he crosses the line at the end of the Olympic marathon in Seoul

Bordin ends Italians' long wait

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Seoul

Geirudo Bordin assuaged a little bit of Olympic misfortune for the Italians 80 years on, when he won the marathon yesterday, coming from behind in the last three kilometres, to record 2hr 10min 32sec. And the Briton, Charlie Spedding, expecting little, got a lot, adding an heroic sixth to his bronze medal last time.

It was in London in 1908 that Dorando Pietri — suffering from a potent mixture of red wine and strychnine (only the substances have changed in doping) — collapsed when well in the lead, was helped across the line and then disqualified. In contrast, Bordin was some way behind Ahmed Saleh and John Wakihuri with five kilometres to run. His surge looked like a repeat of last year's world championships in Rome, where he came through

to third place. But he discounted that immediately. "I intended to stay with the leaders, and then use my good finish," he said. "But I felt so bad at 30 kilometres, I had to let them go. I noticed that they didn't go away as I expected, so when I started to feel better, I went after them."

That was at 37 kilometres, and so successful was he that he passed Wakihuri two kilometres later, and Saleh at 40 kilometres, just two to go. Bordin must now rank as the most successful marathoner of the last three years, with his first in the European championships in Stuttgart, third in Rome and now first.

The result here was ultimately only a modification of last year's world championships, where Wakihuri won from Saleh and Bordin. This time, it was Bordin, Wakihuri in 2:10:47, and Saleh in 2:10:59.

There were other recreations of previous marathon scenarios. First Saleh and

Takeyuki Nakayama contested the lead, as they had done in the first World Marathon Cup in Hiroshima, won by Saleh. Then the Djiboutian went into an impulsive lead, only for his legs to give way, as they did when another Italian, Orlando Pizzolo, beat him in New York in 1986. Further down the field, in seventh and eighth, Juma Ikangaa reversed the initiative of Rob de Castella in the 1982 Commonwealth Games marathon in Brisbane, when they were first and second.

Spedding went from inspiration to revelation. The first was the selectors — he was only tenth in the London marathon. The rest was all down to him. While other, greater favourites fell away in the heat of the afternoon, Spedding hung on until 35 kilometres, and, expecting nothing (or so he said before-hand) was rewarded with sixth in 2:12:19, a marvellous feat after two years of injury and indifferent results.

He claimed earlier in the week that this would be his last big competition. He still felt that way with less than 10 minutes to run. "As I passed 40k, I promised myself I'd never run another marathon, but I'm not sure what I'll do now," he said. "It was so hot out there that everybody slowed down. I ended up completely dehydrated. I got back to the leaders once, but when they made a second move, my legs just tied up. All I could do was hang on as long as I could."

Alan Storey, the outgoing national marathon coach, said: "It was an unbelievable run by Charlie after all the problems he's had. No one could forecast that sort of performance, he ran himself into the deck."

Dave Long, who came in as a late reserve, justified himself in 21st place after getting stitch, and dropping to fourth at one stage. Kevin Forster was most affected by the heat, and finished 33rd.

Dick calls for sensible approach to testing

Frank Dick, Britain's national coaching director, yesterday called for administrators of athletics to apply a "little bit of sense" in drugs testing.

Dick said no athlete should have to go through the kind of "drug trial" that Linford Christie, winner of silver medals in the 100 and 4 x 100 metres, suffered last week. "I think they are absolutely right to test across the board — if someone's guilty, then fine, disqualify them for good," Dick said.

"But there has to be a little bit of sense. The level of sophistication of the drugs

tests is such that they are finding things which people use as part of normal life.

"I thought we could have a most embarrassing situation. I know that some people back home have the impression that Christie is guilty of a drug offence — and that is totally wrong. People should not be the victims of sophisticated testing when they have done nothing." It emerged that Christie had drunk gin-seung tea, unaware that it contained pseudoephedrine — a banned stimulant. "There has to be some education," Dick said.

Drugged horse takes fifth place in final

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SPORT IN BRIEF

Injuries dog Irish

Nine of Ireland's rugby union players with a chance of playing in the international against Western Samoa at Lansdowne Road on October 29 reported injured at the first national squad training weekend in Dublin.

They include Paul Dean, the stand-off half, who was concussed playing the South-West in Bath last week, and Mike Gibson (hand) and Brendan Mullin (high strain), the London Irish pair. Trevor Ringland and Keith Crossan and centre Vincent Cunningham have minor injuries.

Fox's trophy

Richard Fox, of Nottingham Kayak Club, regained the British canoe slalom title he lost two years ago to Russ Smith at the weekend. Elizabeth Sharman retained the women's title.

Calling time

Jill Thornhill, the former British and English champion, has announced her retirement from international golf — 25 years after making her debut. Thornhill, aged 46, captained Great Britain and Ireland in the recent world amateur team championships and was a member of the Curtis Cup team which triumphed for the first time in the United States at Prairie Dunes in 1986.

Sox success

Boston Red Sox won the American League's Eastern division title, despite losing 4-2 to the Cleveland Indians, when their two closest rivals, Milwaukee Brewers and the New York Yankees, were also defeated. Boston play the best-of-seven American League championship series against the Oakland A's.

The right side

Steve Webster and Tony Hewitt, sidcar world champions, won the British title for a fourth successive time in the penultimate round at Caldwell Park yesterday.

Davis defence

Steve Davis defended the wearing of advertising logos by snooker players at the European championship tournament in Paris at the weekend. Snooker authorities feared that advertising might jeopardize their lucrative backing from television.

Cleveland are after Reynolds

Cleveland, Ohio (AFP) — Butch Reynolds, the Olympic 400 metres silver medal winner and world record holder, is wanted by the Cleveland Browns, an American football team.

Reynolds was a member of the United States team which won the Olympic 4 x 400 metres relay.

Greg Louganis, who won the springboard and highboard diving gold medals, has retired from the sport in order to take up an acting career. Louganis, aged 28, who struck his head on the board during the springboard event, made his announcement when receiving the US Olympic Spirit Award for his performance.

Double blow in Paris for Eddery

From Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent, Paris

Disaster struck Pat Eddery at an action-packed Longchamp yesterday as Tony Bin won the Ciga Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. The champion jockey-elect threw away the chance of winning the race for the fourth year in succession when he decided last month to ride Indian Rose, who was unplaced yesterday, instead of Tony Bin.

Eddery was also disqualified from first place after winning the £70,000 Prix de l'Abbaye on Cadeaux Genereux. He was adjudged to have caused interference to La Grand Epique and was suspended for eight days from October 11 to 18 inclusive.

The disqualification means the jockey will miss the important Newmarket Brighton meeting and also the mount on Russian Bond in the Dewhurst Stakes. It also effectively ends his chance of becoming the first jockey to ride 200 winners in a season since 1952.

The incident took place about a furlong after the start. "The horse on my outside was coming in and the one on my inside was starting to go out," said Eddery. "If I snatched up, I would have become the meat in the sandwich. So I went on and just brushed Cash Assumen. It was a harsh penalty."

Joe Meyer, the racing manager to Maknoon Alkhatoom, the owner of the disqualified winner, said: "If jockeys were stood down in England for what Pat did, there would be an awful lot of disqualifications." The amended result presented the race to Handsome Sailor and Michael Hills.

Eddery turned down the mount on Tony Bin just over a fortnight ago in favour of Indian Rose. A few days later John Reid was booked and yesterday he added the Arc to his 1978 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes on Le de Bosphore.

"Tony Bin just took off," Reid said. "I have never ridden a horse with such explosive acceleration."

Moore, the main British hope, ridden by Michael Roberts, came home fast to finish second, beaten only a neck.

Reid's finest hour, page 36
Today's racing, page 37

Millwall's promise is to stay top

By Clive White

From the top of the Football League, where Millwall reside above the likes of Liverpool, Manchester United and Arsenal, Reg Burr, the club's chairman, stated last night that he did not view Millwall's lofty position as short-term tenancy.

"We're not just in this league to make the numbers up. We're in it to win if we're good enough," he said. "That's the way we go into every competition, whether it be for the championship, the Cup or a bowl of goldfish. A lot of people haven't paid any attention to us — just as they didn't last season — or recognize the quality of our players. But I think they will now."

The story of Millwall's revival has a fairytale quality comparable to that of the rise of Wimbledon, with whom the Lions, much to their chagrin, are often compared. Just over two seasons ago the club was left to perish when Alan Thorpe, the previous chairman, withdrew following the infamous crowd riot at Luton. Burr, aided by Jeff Burnage, a director, has breathed life back.

"We've got to establish ourselves as an equal to Spurs and Arsenal," Burr insisted. "If north London can have two big clubs why can't south London have one?"

John Docherty, the manager, rewarded the players for their achievement by bringing them back in for training yesterday morning. He did so, not as a show of docklands bravado, but merely to rid the players of their stiffness sooner than usual. "Top athletes are always amazed that footballers don't have a workout the day after they've performed so I thought I'd give it a try. The players agreed to the idea," he explained.

Though wary of Millwall's ability to stay ahead of the pack, Docherty has not sought to strengthen the team that won the second division title last season with a single signing. "We bridged the gap between the big and the small clubs — so far. It's something to build on. It now depends on how we cope with injuries to key players," he said.

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